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The Bombay Gazette.

ES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..................£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 800 Tons, Captain SPROULE, will be despatched about 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Lucy and Harriet*, Captain UHRBROCK, from Ca[illegible] are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain UHRBROCK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

KNOOP & Co.,

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

DODD—FAGAN—April 9th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. Arthur [illegible], M. A., Charles A. Dodd, Lieutenant, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Christine, youngest daughter of the late Major General C. S. Fagan, C. B.

DEATH.

MANUK—April 8th, at Calcutta, Matilda Margaret, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory J. M. Manuk, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 9 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

KEMPSTER—April 6th, at Vellore, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Kempster, 6th Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

D'LENO—April 1st, Mr. Thos. D'Leno, in the employ of the French Government, of [illegible], sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—April 4th, at Almorah the wife of Major J. Augustus Grant, H. M.'s 4th Goorkhas, of a daughter.

HASLETT—April 2nd, at Sirsa, Punjab, the wife of William Haslett, Esq., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

ADAMS—April 6th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of W. H. Adams, Esq., 2nd R. W. Fusiliers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BARNES—April 3rd, at Dinapore, Mr. S. Barnes, Veterinary Surgeon, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave	Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	"	Koweit	20th	3rd
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	"	Bushire	23rd	6th
" Linga	12th	26th	"	Linga	25th	9th
" Bahrein	14th	28th	"	B. Abbas	[illegible]	12th
" Bushire	16th	30th	"	Muscat		
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st		Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander [illegible] ATKINSON, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..................11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on..................10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, J. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning, thus is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave	Calcutta	&	15
" Carwar	2	16	"	Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	"	Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	"	Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	"	Madras	10	24
" Cochin	5	19	"	Negapatam	11	25
" Tuticorin		20	"	Galle	14	
" Colombo		21	"	Colombo		28
" Galle			"	Tuticorin		29
" Negapatam	10	24	"	Cochin	16	1
" Madras	16	30	"	Calicut	16	1
" Coconada	17	2	"	Cannanore	17	2
" Vizagapatam	18	3	"	Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	"	Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive	Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, C. DAY, will be despatched as above on 1st May at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the interme diate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	"	Sunday.	Beypore	"	Sunday.
Vingorla	"	Sunday.	Calicut	"	Sunday.
Goa	"	Monday.	Tellicherry	"	Monday.
Carwar	"	Monday.	Cannanore	"	Monday.
Compta	"	Monday.	Mangalore	"	Tuesday.
Mangalore	"	Tuesday.	Compta	"	Wednesday.
Cannanore	"	Wednesday.	Carwar	"	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	"	Wednesday.	Goa	"	Wednesday.
Calicut	"	Wednesday.	Vingorla	"	Thursday.
Beypore	"	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	"	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 21st April, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.				*Up Steamers.*			
Bombay	Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa	Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee	"	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla	"	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell	"	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan	"	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur	"	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore	"	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry	"	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry	"	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore	"	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur	"	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan	"	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell	"	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla	"	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee	"	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa	Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay	Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 18th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun		Oolwa		Karanjah		Rewas		Dhurumtur	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	8	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" at the Boree Bunder.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fa sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 8 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fo

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

	£	s.	d.	
First Class	64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICES

CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA" are requested to send in their MSS on or before the 25th inst. The Publisher hopes in future to bring this Publication out regularly on the 1st of each month.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port.

C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice MR. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Commissions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

MOST POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO!

THE ORIGINAL
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, FRIDAY EVENING,
FRIDAY EVENING, FRIDAY EVENING,
FRIDAY EVENING, FRIDAY EVENING,
APRIL 20TH, APRIL 20TH, APRIL 20TH.

1st time of an Original Burlesque entitled,
ELECTRO BY-GOLLY.
ELECTRO BY-GOLLY.
ELECTRO BY-GOLLY.
PROFESSOR MAUND,!
BY
DAVE CARSON.

1st time this season of the
BLUE TAIL FLY.
BLUE TAIL FLY.

DAVE CARSON in the favourite Songs of
THE COON HUNT
AND
JULIA ANN MARIA JANE MATILDA.

☞ REMEMBER FRIDAY EVENING, 20TH APRIL.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..........Rs. 5 | Upper Circle..........Rs. 2
Stalls .... " 3 | Pit...................... " 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine o'clock.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TO LET, with immediate occupation, this Company's SAW-MILLS and PREMISES appertaining thereto at Tank Bunder.

The Saw Mills are open to inspection, and comprise the following Machinery by Messrs S. WARSSON & Co., which will be made over to the Lessee in good working order, with Tools complete.

1 Rack Bench.
1 Deal Frame.
1 Small Circular Saw.
1 Moulding Machine.
1 General Joiner.
1 Morticeing Machine.
1 Band Saw.
1 Planing Machine.

Application should be addressed to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

AT a SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited), held at the Company's Office, Wardley House, Hongkong, on the 3rd day of March, the following [illegible] passed:— [illegible] of Dlrs. 250 [illegible] Bank,

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Received per "Overland Mail," a consignment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—(*Late Supreme Court File.*)

EQUITY SIDE.

Veerbaee, wife of Rahim Alladeen, an Infant, by Alladeen Hubibhoy, her father-in-law and next friend... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, deceased, Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy and Currimbhoy Goolam Hoosen Khan, an Infant ... ...*Defendants.*

AND,

Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant.*

BY ORIGINAL BILL.

AND,

Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant.*

BY SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above causes, dated the 14th day of September 1865, the following Property will be sold, subject to certain condition of sale, in several Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Master in Equity, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of April respectively, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece of foras land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, bungalow, chawl, cook-room, stable, trees, tanks, and wells, &c., standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Parell, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 4, 8, 21, 22, and 526, and containing by admeasurement 45,219 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on or towards the West by the property of the late Mr. Whittaker and the property of Essoo Damodhur, on or towards the North by the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esquire, on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Gas Company.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, and wells standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, in the native town of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 194, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 76, and containing by admeasurement 505 5/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Pinjrapole Street, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee, on or towards the North by Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, and on or towards the South by property belonging to the Pinjrapole.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenance, situate at Jugjeevun Keeka Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Shawatlee Dewalee, on or towards the West by Jugjeewun Keeka Street, on or towards the North by the House of Narrondass Vanidass, on or towards the South by Jamlee Molla Street.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sanjun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the Island of Bombay, at Shamajee Hassajee Street, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 724, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and containing by admeasurement 338 3/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Lahbaee, wife of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, on or towards the South by the house of Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by Shamajee Hassajee Street.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 5.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Shamajee Hassajee Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and containing by admeasurement 134 4/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Shamajee Hassajee Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the other side of which is the house of Cassum Natha, on or towards the North by the house of Gangjee Sayanee, on or towards the South by the house of Cassum Natha.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Chinch Bunder, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1083, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and containing by admeasurement 137 8/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Street, on or towards the West by a Gully on the other side of which there are stables, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Fukeer [illegible] or towards the South by Government ground now

[illegible] OF LOT No. 7.

[illegible] Khoja Sajun Meer- [illegible] or parcel [illegible] dwelling-

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47893, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sherborne House, St. John's Wood, London, N. W., conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON.—The above Establishment offers peculiar advantages to Parents in India desirous of ensuring for their Daughters a sound and Religious Education, combined with the usual accomplishments, and strict attention to Home comforts and moral discipline.

The highest references can be given in England to Clergyman and others.

Terms, including Board and Instruction in thorough English, French and Music, and all other particulars, may be obtained on application to T. LIDBETTER, Esq., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN, Agent of ISMAIL KHAN, Artist Painter, Delhi, will remain in Bombay during one month from this date for the purpose of registering orders for copies to be taken on Ivory from Photographs. Ladies and Gentlemen intending to avail themselves of his services, are requested to address their orders in writing to "MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN," Bhendy Bazaar, near Aga Khan's Stable.

Bombay, 10th April 1866.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I am not responsible for the transactions of my Son, EZEKIEL REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL, who carries on business on his own account and risk. REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL.

Bombay, 10th April 1866.

શરવે લોકોને જાહેર ખબર આપવામાં આવેછે કે માહારો છોકરો ઇજકેલ રૂબીન ડેવીડ ઇશરાએલ પોતાને હશાબે અને જોખમે વેપાર, ધંનધો ચલાવે છે તેની આપલે બાબતનો જોખમ મારે માથે નથી.

રૂબીન ડેવીડ ઇશરાએલની સહી.

મુકામ મુંબઈ તારીખ ૧૦ મી માહે એપરેલ શન ૧૮૬૬.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The undersigned having been duly appointed Liquidators of the above Corporation at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 19th ultimo, hereby give Notice to all Debtors of the above Corporation to pay forthwith their several Debts, and to all Creditors to furnish them forthwith with a statement of their respective Claims.

RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA, }
TEMOOLJI PESTONJI, } Liquidators.
RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR, }

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 4th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 6th to WEDNESDAY the 25th April 1866, in accordance with Clause XIV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse.* These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of don.

culla. J. NEUBERG.

[illegible] ived, a fresh supply

NOTICES.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 24th April, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 23rd instant, viz., "That Clause 10 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that in future the qualification for a Director shall be two Shares instead of three."

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICE.—From the 1st of April, Messrs. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co. will remove from No. 2, Forbes Street, to No. 7, Church Gate Street, Ground Floor. Constituents both in Town and Up-country will please observe the change of premises, where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1866. 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE—

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve colours. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Wholesale Depot:—19A, Coleman Street, London.

*** Liberal Discount to Dealers.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a pair of HORSES will be sold by AUCTION at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s on SATURDAY the 21st April, on account of Lieut. H. MARTIN, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Nursingpore, Central Provinces.

Bombay, 27th March 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, ghorawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will [illegible]

Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c. 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.

LIVERY.

A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, the best of provinder, as good a ghorawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensum.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 2 for plain shoes. Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.

BREAKING IN.

Horses broken in (to double harness Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to saddle Rs. 20) by a European breaker.

W. LAMB, V. S., Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the [illegible]

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the [illegible] almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general "get up" to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size; and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONERY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Back Bays close at 1,000 premium nominal; Elphinstones 900; New do. 30 premium; Mazagons 850; Freres 375; United Victorias 1,675 per share; Bombay Bank shares 18 premium; Commercials 10 discount; Old Financials 10 discount. Market dull and declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	101
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¾
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¾
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	212

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans ..	..Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 ..	.. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 ..	} " 87½
" " " " " 1842-43 ..	
" " " " " 1854-55 ..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ..	.. " 102¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..	.. " 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent. ..	.. " 108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	...Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes ...	10
Spanish Dollars ...	... " 225
Carolus ...	... " 296
Mexican Dollars ...	... " 220
German Crowns ...	... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	... " 223
Bar Silver ..	... " 106¼
Gold Leaf ..	... " 15-4-1

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

Telegrams still keep of a very unsatisfactory tone, and business during the week has been much restricted, although a considerable reduction has taken place in the price of Cotton. Telegrams have not been coming forward with the same regularity as in the previous week, the first to hand being of the 9th instant, the market depressed and rates gradually declining, Fair Dhollera being quoted 15d. On the 10th prices gave way to 14¼d., the market being described as paralysed, but on the following day there was a steadier feeling, the quotation, however, in the interval, had fallen to 14d., stocks at the same time having increased to 700,000 bales. Telegrams of the 12th quote the same price, with the market in favour of buyers. From this later telegram we notice that the proposal to levy an export duty on American Cotton is not likely to be enforced at present.

Piece Goods.—The market during the week has been very quiet, and prices have kept declining, owing to the tone of the intelligence to hand. Some clearances of Grey Shirtings are reported at comparatively high values, but these are a superior cloth, while for ordinary make quotations are all lower. Of Shirting we note sales of 40 inch 7 lbs. at Rs 8-4 to Rs. 7-12, to-day's price being not more than Rs. 7-12; 8¼ lbs. have fetched from Rs. 10-4 to Rs. 10; one lot of 45 inch brought Rs. 10-8. There have been fewer transactions in 3 lbs. Madapollams, but prices have been well supported, sales having been made at Rs. 3-13 and Rs. 3-14; we quote to-day Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 3-11 T. Cloths of ordinary make are lower, but one or two parcels of superior cloth have realized 20½ annas to 22 annas per lb. Twist has been quieter during the week, and stocks are heavy; we note sales of Mule 40's at 20 annas, and 60's at 27 annas.

Cotton.—The market opened last Wednesday dull and declining only one transaction having taken place that day, and that in Broach at Rs. 420, the price afterwards falling to Rs. 410. Until Friday, nothing was done beyond a few purchases on native account, but on that day two or three European houses bought ready Dhollera at Rs. 405 to 407, and for delivery in a month at Rs. 400. The market since has been very quiet; on Sunday, however, a European firm was reported to have purchased 750 candies ready Dhollera at Rs. 376; this purchase and the receipt of telegrams which were considered to be more favourable caused prices to be firmer on Monday. Yesterday some considerable purchases were made on European account, and prices are a little firmer. Shipments for the [illegible] 16,118 bales last week. We quote to-day new Dhollera Rs. 375; Broach Rs. 375; Oomrawntee Akote Rs. 370 to 375; Hinghunghaut Rs. 400

Freights.—Rates have slightly given way during the week, and only a very small business has been in progress. We quote yesterday's rates for Cotton to Liverpool.—Beginning ships £1-15; Going ships, Wood, £2-2-6, Iron £2-2-6 to £2-5 Several ships are offering to take 35s. for full cargoes to Liverpool, loading to continue all May.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Decrease ...	Rs. 12,65,086
Deposits at Head Office............	Decrease ...	" 11,14,320
Deposits at Branches	Decrease ...	" 46,554
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease ...	" 85,701
Credit Accounts do. do.	Increase ...	" 1,57,678
Bills Discounted do. do.	Increase ...	" 5,53,443
Balances with Agents...............	Decrease ...	" 94,581
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.....	Decrease ...	" 14,54,718
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease ...	" 2,78,134

Money.—There is little change to notice in our money market during the week, the local demand for accommodation having continued small; the Discounts at the Bank, however, have been increased by a quantity of short dated paper, the proceeds of which have in the meantime been withdrawn from this. The drop in Cotton has tended to excite fears as to the stability of two or three parties, and there has in consequence been a little uneasiness prevailing; we believe, however, there is no good cause for this, and that even if assistance should be required it will be forthcoming.

The Bank Return for the week ending last Saturday is rather less favourable than that of the preceding week, the Head Office Cash Balance being reduced 14½ lacs through an increase of 7 lacs in Discounts and Credits and a decrease of 11 lacs in Deposits. Cash at the Branches is also reduced about 3 lacs. In the other accounts of the Bank there is little change noticeable; the Treasury Balance, however, has been reduced over 12½ lacs.

Government Securities have been less active than in the preceding week, but prices keep comparatively steady; we quote Fours 88; Fives 103; Five and half 108¼

Exchange tended downwards towards the approach of mail day, and Documents were not in so much request as Credits, owing to the rumoured shipments of rubbish. Closing rates [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD will be paid to any one giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who did wilfully and feloniously remove the two Name Boards from the Rampart Row entrances to our premises, between the hours of 6 P. M. on the 16th instant, and 9 A. M. on the 17th instant.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TO BE LANDED, per "CITY OF MADRAS," TENNENT'S PALE ALE, best quality, capsuled, in Quarts and Pints.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO LET (with immediate entry), a cool comfortable BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, consisting of 4 Bed, 2 Dressing, 2 Bath, Dining and Dressing Rooms, Papered, Matted and newly Painted, with Out-Houses and large Compound. Water laid on. Rent Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

ELPHINSTONE LAND & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW SHARES.—Shareholders who have not yet exchanged their Allotment Receipts for Share Certificates are requested to do so as soon as possible.
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.
By order,
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY commenced business as TAILOR & GENERAL OUTFITTER, under the name and style of WALTER & Co., at No. 12, Meadow Street, opposite the Royal Bank of India, and adjacent to the Establishment of Messrs. Watson & Co.
E. WALTER MOSES.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

WANTED A PASSAGE.—A Missionary of the C. M. S. wishes to send a Native Christian Boy to England. The Boy can speak English, and would act as a Servant, or take care of a Child. His passage paid to Southampton or if via Marseilles to London, is all that is required. Apply at the Robert Money Institution, Esplanade.

STEAM SHIP "YAMUNA," with Cargo from the Mauritius, having arrived, Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned and to take delivery of their Goods from the Boree Bunder.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers B. & B. S. S. Co. (Limited),
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for a grant of PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT and two CODICILS thereto of KEERPANATH ESWARNATH, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, to SOORUJVOW, widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of April 1866.
KELLY & Co., Applicant's Proctors.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held pursuant to Advertisement at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1, Church Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 16th instant,
It was proposed by Hurbum Nursey, Esq., seconded by Luckmidass Vulubjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co. be appointed Agents of the Company."
ગેલાભાઈ પદમશી.
GHELLABHOY PUDUMSEY, Chairman.
18th April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held pursuant to Advertisement at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1, Church Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 16th instant,
It was proposed by Luckumsey Sewjee, Esq., seconded by Purbut Ludha, and carried unanimously—"That Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers."
ગેલાભાઈ પદમશી.
GHELLABHOY PUDUMSEY, Chairman.
18th April 1866.

HORSE TAMING.
PROFESSOR BELEW,
THE GREAT AMERICAN HORSE TAMER,
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT HE WILL DELIVER A
FREE LECTURE,
ON THE SCIENCE OF HORSEMANSHIP,
ON SATURDAY, 21st APRIL,
AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.,
In the Tent on the Esplanade, formerly occupied by McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.
NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આસારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).
Bombay, 12th April 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. Corrected to February '66 ...	...Rs. 12	0
The Wreck of the *London* ...	0	12
The Demons of the Sea. By W. S. Hayward ...	1	8
Friend Eli's Daughter; and other tales ...	1	8
Marietta; a novel. By T. A. Trollope ...	1	8
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 1 N. S. with Patterns ...	5	12
Ditto Supplement, bound ...	8	0
Orthopraxy; the Mechanical Treatment of Deformities, &c of the Human Frame. By H. H. Bigg...	7	8
Artemus Ward; his Travels ...	0	12
——— among the Mormons ...	0	12
Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church, 2 vols...	24	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion ...	3	12
Nursery Rhymes, new and old ...	3	12
Napoleon's Book of Fate ...	0	8
Plays—Unprotected Female. Cool as a Cucumber. Practical Man. Each ...	0	8
Our Farm of Four Acres, &c ...	0	12
Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol.	5	12
Born Again. By Rev. J. Winslow ...	2	0
Fergusson's Surgery ...	7	12
Tennyson's In Memoriam ...	4	8
——— Idylls of the King ...	5	4
——— Enoch Arden ...	4	8
——— The Princess ...	3	11

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	April 4	Kurrachee	April 11
Agra	April 12	Lahore	April 7
Allahabad	April 11	London	Mar 19
Australia	Feb 24	Mauritius	Mar. 17
Alexandria	Mar. 13	Madras	April 12
Bangalore	April 11	Malta	Mar. 26
Calcutta	April 11	Meerut	April 10
Cape	Feb 13	Ootacamund	April 5
Ceylon	Mar. 29	Oudh	April 11
Cochin	Mar 18	Penang	Mar. 22
Delhi	April 12	Punjaub	April 7
France	Mar. 20	Suez	Mar. 29
Hongkong	Mar. 15	Singapore	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1866.

The reply of the Municipal Commissioner to our leading article of Saturday last on the evils attendant on the absence of a quarantine law for Bombay, authoritatively confirms all that has been advanced by us, if any confirmation was necessary. The Commissioner admits that there is at present no law for separating vessels with contagious diseases from other vessels, and no law to prevent diseased individuals entering the city and taking up their abode in any quarter. Hence it is that Government submitted a Quarantine Bill to the Commissioner for report; and hence we suppose that "certain necessary arrangements" have been concluded with the Harbour Board;—though what these arrangements are is as yet a matter of uncertainty to the public. The proposed Quarantine Bill we will owe to Government when it becomes law, but the arrangements with the Harbour Board we shall owe to the Municipality. Taking for granted that these arrangements will be productive of good, we are bound to thank the Commissioner for concluding them, even though it be long after small-pox and the other eruptive fevers have become widely epidemic, and have committed no little havoc amongst the people.

We are requested by the Commissioner to furnish him with "information" "as to infected buggalows having recently arrived in the port." His own letter, declaring the necessity for a quarantine law, and his remonstrances with, or urgent representations to, Government on the subject are a sufficient answer that vessels laden with contagion enter the harbour, and that their crews and passengers mingle freely with the community. We confess that we have not kept a registry of the repeated complaints that have reached us, in the belief that this formed no part of our duty. At the same time there was enough in the absence of a good law to demand that we should call public attention to this defect. The Commissioner, it is true, advises us of his readiness to afford us all the information he possesses, but it does not follow that we shall refuse to discuss public questions because we have heard privately what has been done or proposed. The absence of a quarantine law was a subject worthy of the freest remark, and our object in considering the evils that befel this community, in consequence of the absence of such a law, was to endeavour to induce Government to take immediate action to supply the law. If the Commissioner has performed the portion of duty that belongs to him, so much the better, and the letter which our strictures has called forth from the pen of Mr. Crawford will be received by the public with favour if they are able to see that their interests on a point of vital importance have been regarded.

Good evidence of the arrival of vessels in the harbour with contagious disease on board can be obtained from the inspectors of customs, the officers of the preventive service, and of the master attendant's department. In the very nature of things it must be true that contagious diseases enter the city from the harbour, and, if so, the ramifications of those diseases and their destructive influences amongst the people can admit of no doubt. Deaths occurring in this way are preventible deaths in a great measure, and since we have come to experience the privileges of a heavy taxation, it is natural enough that we should also desire to live a good many years to be able to pay them, and not be taken away by small-pox before our time, and bring loss to the municipal fund. It would be humourous, were it not pitiable, to conceive the dependence of a [illegible] the Press for its statistical information on epidemic and contagious diseases. Much more than anything we have said regarding the freedom accorded to small-pox to enter the city, might have been said by correspondents, and we would not have considered ourselves justified in refusing publicity to remarks calculated to awaken those concerned to a due sense of the responsibilities and obligations devolving upon them. Though we cannot distinctly give the names of vessels, the dates of their arrival, the nature of the maladies on board, or the numbers suffering from contagious diseases, nor show the particular houses in the native town to which the affected individuals were conveyed by their friends, nor point to the probable spread of the contagion, nor count the victims, our remarks are perfectly true regarding the absence of sanitary law or rule in the harbour. And this being so, though we knew then as now that a Quarantine Bill was undergoing the process of incubation since August last, it was still our duty to request that the vital operations might be more speedily performed, and the Bill changed into a fixed law. How stands the present death-rate that we should stand idly by, replete with municipal information, but indifferent as to when a saving action was to be attempted! The last published weekly mortuary return tells us "the deaths from small-pox have increased from 54 during the preceding to 70 during the last week." And what may be the numbers taken away between the present date and the middle of June?

The Commissioner requests information "as to the alleged exposure of a corpse at Moody Bay." We were informed that a body dead from confluent small-pox was so exposed at the back of Fort George during several hours of the day. The fact, we believe, is well known to many residents in Fort George and its immediate neighbourhood. The circumstance was mentioned to us as a disgusting sight rather than as a dangerous pestilence, and it seemed to us to be a matter worth notice. The new arrangements concluded by the Commissioner with the Harbour Board may be sufficient to prevent such a defiance of sanitary law in the future, and we shall be very glad to hear that it is so. But until the time of the operation of the new mea[illegible] which seem to foreshadow somethin[illegible] quence, we should [illegible] there [illegible]

It happened not long ago that a lady in paying a round of visits left at one house a card, on the back of which had been hastily scribbled certain memoranda of this kind:

Ghee—2 as. Wood—10 as. Coolie for bringing it 6 pies. Mussala 1 as. 6 pies.

The fair caller was, of course, quite unconscious that she had done so, and, if she reads this article, will be unaware that she is the individual who has given rise to the train of reflections to be therein set forth.

Indian domestic economy is of a peculiarly harassing nature, and it may prove useful to remark briefly upon the salient points of our household troubles. It is a still vexed question amongst those who have resided long in the country which make the best servants, Europeans or natives. Most very old Indians so much prefer the latter, that they actually take home one or two with them. Each class has its advantages and disadvantages; we live here, engaged in a perpetual struggle against being imposed upon—we have to fight for our money; on the other hand we are enabled to reduce physical trouble and bother to a minimum; we need do nothing for ourselves, unless we are enterprising, and wish to teach the cringing servitors something new. After being several years in this climate we probably go home, and are at first delighted with the smartness and intelligent respectfulness of English servants, both male and female; they do not require to be told anything; they are not ever on the watch to cheat us out of a half penny; and one can do as much work as three of our native adherents. At first, as we sit down again to English comforts, we think there's no place like home; and we wish the sepoys had taken India, and kept it. After a little while we gradually settle into our every day life, and begin to suspect that even English roses have thorns. That civil, active servant is not so easy to manage after all, he does pretty much as he likes, and we cannot cut his pay or administer bamboo *bakshish*: moreover, we really should feel ashamed to summon the maid from the depths of the kitchen stairs to fetch our slippers from the next room, or to hand us the third volume off the table which is just out of reach; besides, we cannot bring the servants to the upper world, without getting up to ring the bell, and we have to do all these little offices for ourselves. The climate of England, luckily, does not encourage laziness, or languor as the lazy people call it, and so we pull through, though not without a grumble or two when we get up in the cold mornings, without a dressing boy to do what is customary in India. In comparing the home servants with the Indian ones, we come to the conclusion that if the paltry chastising, and constant, almost imperceptible, theft of the latter could be cured or guarded against, they would be far better than the former. There are many things in which they are really wonderfully clever. All who have had any jungle experience will recognise their talent for putting on the table a fair dinner, cooked *sub Jove aperto*, with a couple of stones and a few sticks while a high wind is blowing the dust about in clouds. Those who live in towns will not fail to appreciate the comfort of having a servant always within call and ready to perform every behest. To the uninitiated, Indian life must appear very luxurious and comfortable. The ready obedience of the servants, their noiseless footfall, the meals served without fail, horses always ready to ride and drive, the absence, apparently, of all household care, strike the new-comer who stops with a wealthy friend forcibly. The visitor does not know all the little troubles and nuisances of the host's inner life, does not see the remorseless rapacity which underlies the silken manner of the domestics. As soon, however, as the lately arrived lady undertakes the management of a house of her own, she becomes keenly alive to the fact that the most minute supervision is constantly necessary to prevent theft and cheating. She finds that the grooms steal the gram, the lamp cleaner takes the oil, the butlers make away with the tea and sugar, the cook overcharges every item, and the whole gang invariably carries off every article that happens to be unused for a week or two, in the hope that it may not be missed. She finds that she is engaged from morning to night in a pitched [illegible] with the enemy, a sort of servile war, in which the dependents are trying how much the *mizaj* of the mistress will stand, while the mistress is endeavouring to hit off the golden mean—to be just, and yet not weak. The paltry cares of the house absorb her attention, and recur wearyingly to her even when engaged in more congenial social pursuits. As she drives to the band she becomes more and more persuaded that the oil she has just paid six annas for has not been applied to the carriage wheels. As she passes through the bazaar on her way to a friend's house, she recognises her gardener with some vegetables in his hand, suspiciously like her own. While paying morning visits, it suddenly occurs to her that she has not put down a supplementary account which the cook gave her at the last moment, and she jots it down on a card, to be perhaps left, as we have seen, at the next call. Even in her morning rides, black care sits behind her, the horse looks thinner possibly, as if his food had been stolen. After a while, habit and management ameliorate these carking anxieties. The servants learn exactly how far blindness and forbearance are to be trusted, and all the fighting comes to an end; all, that is, except the interminable guerilla warfare waged over the daily accounts; this endures to the end of all time, for no one knows better than the cook that two pies a day, made out of the "curry stuff," is five annas a month, and that this sort of overcharge is capable of indefinite extension. The mistress is not equal to the detection of these minute frauds, but she knows perfectly well that the total *per mensem* is some rupees too much, and that the question can only be settled, like the Gordian Knot, by judicious cutting.

How are all these discomforts and annoyances to be avoided or lessened? This is the grand problem of Anglo-Indian life. Some proceed on the consolidating principle, and entrust every thing to one man, making him entirely responsible for all expenditure. [illegible] partial remedy, [illegible] *factotum* is [illegible]

The *Delhi Gazette*:—Our Cabul letter to-day gives a report of a battle having been fought between the Russian troops and the Bokhara army, resulting in the defeat of the former with the loss of four guns and a large number of prisoners.

The same:—We understand that a General Court Martial is to assemble at this station immediately for the trial of Mr. A. Pollock, of the Bengal Civil Service. This may seem to some of our readers rather an unusual proceeding, but that only shows their ignorance of the law. The course has, we believe, been recommended by Mr. Cowie, Advocate General, and Major Browne, Deputy Judge Advocate General at Meerut, who has found a good many precedents. The Officiating Judge Advocate General thinks there must have been a good many precedents too in his office, but that Colonel Hatch must have packed them up with his clothes and taken them home with him.

We hear also that Mr. Cowie and Major Browne have both been recommended for the order of K. S. I., which will be a very appropriate distinction, seeing that as stars, they have lately been shining with an intellectual brilliancy never surpassed.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 12th April, 6-31 P.M.

Fair Dhollera 14d.; market very depressed and in favour of buyers.

Bengal Cotton 10¼d.

Consols 86⅝. Stock market steadier. Foreign stocks are also firmer.

Bank discount 6 per cent.

The specie shipped by the Southampton steamer for Bombay to-day is valued at £172,500.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has given birth to a daughter at Potsdam.

The Prussian Government, in reply to a demand from Austria, decisively refuses to withdraw its order for the mobilization of troops.

NEW YORK, 31st March.

The House of Representatives has refused permission for a bill to be introduced, proposing to levy an export duty on Cotton.

An order has been issued in Canada for the disbanding of the Volunteers.

By Indian Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.

GALLE, 16th April.

Per steamer *Ottawa*, Hongkong 31st March:—

Opium—

Malwa..................	dlrs. 870	per chest.
Patna, new.........	" 725	"
" old	" 730	"
Benares, new.........	" 715	"
" old	" 690	"

Exchange—On London—

Bank Bills........................4s. 8¼d.

Private Bills ....4s. 8½d.

On India ....Rs. 219½.

Rice, Bengal best white, 2 dlrs. 8 cents. per picul.

Bengal, ordinary, 2 dlrs. 50 cents,

SHANGHAI, 24th March.

Opium—

Malwa ....taels 655 per chest.

Patna prices unsteady. Quotations are:—

Old 523 taels.

New 532 taels.

Exchange—On London—

Bank Bills.........6s. 5¼d.

On Bombay ......Rs. 303½.

On Calcutta......Rs. 305.

The Mail steamer with advices from Bombay to 1st March just arrived.

GALLE, 16th April.

Mail steamer *Ottawa*, from China, anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 17th April.

Steamer *Asia* sailed for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

Mr. J. F. Hore, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, proceeds to England by the next mail on leave.

The Legislative Council will meet this morning in the Town Hall at 11 o'clock.

The S. S. *Nada*, and H. M.'s Gunboat *Clyde*, were hauled out of, and the S. S. *John Bright* was hauled into, the Government dock yesterday.

A fire broke out on Monday afternoon last at Naigaum, by which a quantity of straw, the property of one Gunnoo Sunker, was destroyed. The fire is believed to have been accidental.

It is stated that Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama has, after some years of research, completed a life of Zoroaster, the papers connected with which he intends reading before the Rahanumya Majdeeasna Subba.

A number of gentlemen left Bombay on Friday last for a pig-sticking excursion at Kheirgaum. We are sorry to hear that one of the party, Mr. Keir, of the firm of Keir, Ramsden and Prescott, returned on Sunday night with a broken arm.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay held yesterday, Mr. Alexander Brown, of Messrs Nicol and Co., and Mr. R. L. Tracey, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., were elected Directors in room of Messrs. Hannay and Ryrie, resigned.

The Judges of the Court of Small Causes sat in Full Court yesterday to hear applications for new trials and to dispose of other miscellaneous business. Mr. Judge Moroba sat alone in a Division Court, but the cases decided possessed no public interest.

Gaynor vs. Sevestre.—Mr. Barton yesterday appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to request that a day might be fixed for the hearing of the above case, as he had been retained on behalf of the plaintiff. His Worship fixed the hearing for Friday, the 20th instant.

From this date the rate of postage chargeable on letters conveyed from India to Hongkong or other British post offices in China by Her Majesty's mail steamers, or by the French mail steamers, will be four annas on every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and an additional sum of four annas per every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce in weight.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 16th and 6 P. M. of the 17th April: max. 17 hours 0 minutes; min. 2 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 13th, and the Continent of Europe 12th April.

access to many families. By degrees, however, Bombay appears to have become too hot for him: and he without much previous warning took his departure for Europe. Before he left he drew a bill on H. T. Clack, Esq., of London, for £127 10s. This bill was drawn in favour of W. B. Fellows, Esq., Bombay, whose endorsement it purported to bear: on the strength of which Messrs. Forbes & Co. cashed the draft on the 29th of January last. On presentation in London, the bill was dishonoured, protested, and returned to Bombay. An application to Mr. Fellows has resulted in the astounding fact that he had never authorised Mr. Schreiber to use his name, and that the signature on the bill is neither more nor less than a forgery. Messrs. Forbes & Co. of course lose their money, but it is to be hoped they will make an example of Mr. Schreiber should he fall in their way.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a List of Business to be brought forward at a Meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to be held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, this forenoon:—

I. Bills and orders of the day:—

1. Bill No. 8 of 1865.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the levy of Port Dues in certain Ports of the Bombay Presidency. Consideration of the Bill in detail. (Consideration of the Schedules.)
2. Bill No. 1 of 1866.—A Bill to limit the liability of a son, grandson, or heir of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor, and the liability of the second husband of a Hindoo widow for the debts of her deceased husband, and otherwise to amend the law of Debtor and Creditor. Consideration of the Bill in detail.
3. Bill No. 2 of 1866.—A Bill to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council and to make certain provisions regarding thereto. Consideration of the Bill in detail.
4. Bill No. 4 of 1866.—A Bill to amend the law relating to certain Declarations of [illegible] the Bombay Presidency. Third [illegible].

II. Notice of Motion:—

1. The Honou[illegible] Erskine will apply to His [illegible] the President to suspend Rule 16 [illegible] the Council Rules, in order that the Bill [illegible] authorize the extension of certain Acts [illegible] Regulations to Territories in the Bombay [illegible]sidency not subject to the General Regulati[illegible] may be read a first time.

FORT POLICE COURT.—17th April.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

Refusing Duty.—Five seamen belonging to the ship *Falkland*, named respectively C. Murray, W. Griffin, C. Belson, J. Kelly, and F. Sheridan, pleaded guilty to the above charge.

The master of the ship stated that, on Monday morning the prisoners were brought on board from the House of Correction, where they had been passing a short time for the same offence they were now accused of. They still refused to turn to, they all wished their discharge, but as the ship was ready for sea the delay in shipping other men would be considerable. Upon being asked their reason for refusing duty, they all replied that the climate did not agree with their constitutions, and as the ship was bound to Maulmain and from thence back to Bombay, they were afraid that during the S. W. monsoon their healths would suffer; they wished therefore to ship at once for England.

His Worship said that it was rather a remarkable occurrence for a number of robust seamen to express fear of the S. W. or any other monsoon, and thought the atmosphere of the House of Correction would be much more deleterious; as however, they refused to go on board and do their duty, he (His Worship) was compelled to send them again to jail, and this time for three weeks.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—17th April.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Breach of the Conveyance Act.—Muleek Ibrahim was charged with allowing more than two men to ride in his hack buggy. Last night, about 10 o'clock, a policeman stopped the buggy on seeing three persons, besides the driver, riding in it; they were all grown-up men. The prisoner was taken into custody. His Worship convicted the prisoner, and fined him three rupees.

Gambling.—Abdul Khan and seventeen other Arabs were charged with gambling with dice and money on the Mount Road. At 11 o'clock last night a police jemadar saw all the prisoners on an open space on the [illegible] Reclamation works, sitting round in a circle with [illegible] and money, and, on [illegible] centre. They were gambling with dice [illegible] were found upon the ground, and [illegible] 168-13-6 upon their persons.

It appeared in evidence that the prisoners were gambling at a short distance from the public road, not on the road itself; that no warrant had been issued against them on the charge, and that the place was not one of public resort. His Worship, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, dismissed the charge.

A Pickpocket.—Hoosein Abdoola was charged with stealing a purse containing Rs. 8-8 in cash, the property of Rama Chimajee, a Custom House peon. The prosecutor was at the Null Bazaar at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, when the purse was in the pocket of his coat. While he was stooping to buy fish, he felt his pocket light and missed the purse. He looked round and saw the prisoner with the purse in his hand; and as the latter was about to escape, he seized him and gave him into the charge of a policeman.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

Theft.—Crustna Baboo, Ballo Janoo, and Sewa Wittoo were charged with stealing a turban and some brass and copper pots, of the collective value of Rs. 20, from the house of Ragoo Bawajee, a toddy-drawer living at Mahim. At 9 o'clock last night the prosecutor went to bed, fastening the door of his room by means of a coir rope. At midnight he was awoke by hearing the rattling of his pots; and on getting up found the door open. He saw the first two prisoners pass out of the door with pots in their hands. An alarm was raised, and the first two prisoners were apprehended. A policeman brought the third prisoner also.

His Worship discharged the third prisoner, against whom there was no evidence. The first and second prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month each.

Forgery.—Allumkhan Cassumkhan and Shaik Abdoola Shaik Oosman were charged with having in their possession a forged currency note for Rs. 100, intending to fraudulently use the same as genuine.

Motee Ooka, a Marwaree pawnbroker and shroff keeping his shop at Nagpada, knew the first prisoner, who was formerly a peon in the post office. The second prisoner is employed in a cotton mill. About 1 o'clock on the 5th instant, while the witness was alone in his shop, the first prisoner went thither and bought a gold neck chain, the price of which was fixed at Rs. 52-12-0. In payment for that chain, the prisoner took out of his pocket a note purporting to be for Rs. 100, and handed it to the witness, who gave him the balance for it. The prisoner then left the shop. The same evening witness took the note to the shop of one Punna at Nagpada, where he gave the note, taking credit on his account for Rs. 50, and Rs. 50 in cash. He could recognise the note from a piece of paper pasted on the back of it. Four or five days afterwards, Punna came to the witness's shop, and in consequence of what he said, witness went to the house of the first prisoner. He told him that this note had been kept by the Bank, and that the Bank officials wanted him and the witness. Prisoner said he would go. Punna, witness, and the prisoner then went to the Bank of Bombay together. The note was not shown to them, but they were informed that information had been sent to the police. They all returned to witness's shop, where a police officer was present. The prisoner admitted having given to witness a note for Rs. 100, and the police officer accordingly arrested him. Further enquiry has been adjourned until this day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HORSE-TAMING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—From a paragraph that appeared in this morning's issue I observe under the heading of "A subject for Professor Belew" that some gentleman in Bombay is in possession of a very vicious horse that severely bit and otherwise injured a syce, and has since attacked several other persons in a most ferocious manner. As I intend to deliver a lecture and give a performance in taming and breaking wild and vicious horses on Saturday afternoon next, if the gentleman owning the above horse will allow me, I will be most happy to have the said animal as a subject for my performance, or if there is any other gentlemen in this presidency who has a horse that no one dare approach or handle, they will confer a favour on me by presenting the same, and I will operate on it free of charge.

G. A. BELEW.

THE MALABAR HILL RAILWAY BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—There can be few so wanting in that which is called the better part of valour as not to have realized how pregnant a source of danger is the bridge, carried over the Back Bay Railway, at the foot of Malabar Hill. The Back Bay works have certainly the merit of being still pushed on with unflagging perseverance; my own experience would lead me to imagine that an engine was practising perpetual motion beneath the bridge, lying in wait as it were with the sinister intention of the London Hansom. But most seriously, a dwarf parapet of open iron-work is no protection on the bridge in question. The rumbling beneath, the thick volumes of coal smoke puffed up from below him are most surely calculated to fill a horse with extreme terror, and with what fatal facility could he in an instant throw himself and his rider over the flimsy and miserable barrier. The pleas that the railway is not a permanent undertaking, and that the chief cause of danger is temporary, are assertions but not answers; nor may immunity hitherto guarantee us one iota of security in the future. If the bridge is intended as a permanent structure, Government inspection is much to blame, for shutting its eyes to the flagrant danger, which I have completely understated.

Must we wait till some fatal accident to a Director of the Company, or a member of Council, or the proverbial Bishop prove the truth of these remarks, before we can consider the bridge entitled to any other name than

PONS ASINORUM.

MUSCAT AND THE PERSIAN GULPH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The *Bombay Saturday Review*, on its own confession, has had an article extorted from it by the importunity of "the three Tailors of Tooley Street," alias "Reputation,"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

A review article in reply to the unbacked demands of the Tailors of Tooley Street is a wonder of condescension, a rare phenomenon, to be regarded only as a profound absurdity and a tale for the marines.

The reply of the *Reviewer* may justly be divided, or divides itself, into three parts:—

1.—*The extorted explanation.*

2.—*The English character of the Reviewer.*

3.—*The abuse of the writer, "Reputation."*

It is necessary to deal with each part of the reply separately.

1.—*The extorted explanation.* There is an explanation given of the reasons that induced Colonel Pelly to withdraw the ships of war *Octavia* and *Highflyer* from the Persian Gulph, and I submit in juxtaposition the original assertion and the amendment, for the edification of the curious:—

The assertion of the *Saturday Review*, 31st March.	The explanation, 14th April.
"Our Resident in the Gulph, Colonel Pelly, has felt it necessary to remove all British subjects and their transportable effects for the moment, and to beat something like a hasty retreat from the shores of those regions, in order to protect our ships of war and himself from a murderous attack which there is only too much reason to believe were about to be made upon him and them."	"The object of the Resident was to prevent any treacherous dealing with English subjects or ships which might have involved immediate calamity and have raised a very difficult question for his Government."

The explained statement only speaks of ships, not of ships of war, and it is probable that unarmed ships are meant: if so, the explanation is complete.

The *Reviewer* says, apparently in justification:—"When this *Review* spoke of the necessity which Colonel Pelly had felt of clearing out our subjects and their property for (sic) Muscat, and used that word 'hasty retreat' which seems to have so annoyed "Reputation,' the intention and bearing of the phrase must have been perfectly obvious to any person of average candour and intelligence."

The *Reviewer* is in error in crediting me with annoyance at the phrase "hasty retreat." Let me assure him that, so far from bestowing any particular notice on this phrase, I chose other ground for my remarks. I am charged with a want of candour, but what will be said of the candour of the *Reviewer* when I repeat the statement contained in my last letter? I used these words:—

"The particular words contained in the above extract, which especially deserve attention, are the following:

"In order to protect our ships of war from a murderous attack which was about to be made upon them."

How could the *Reviewer* desert the point of my letter, and take refuge in explaining a statement which I by no means considered most specially noteworthy? It was not necessary to reply to my letter at all, but having attempted the task, with what candour, I ask, could the *Reviewer* proceed to defend himself on the words "hasty retreat," and leave the words "murderous attack" unconsidered? If the words "murderous attack" are substituted for the words "hasty retreat" in the extract from the *Review* article above quoted, the force of my objection will become apparent.

I denied the statement that any murderous attack was intended to be made on our ships of war, and I have all along endeavoured to prove that the first statement made in the *Review* was unfounded. Let any man who knows the Gulph say whether the tribes on the Arab coast would dare to make an attack on a British ship of war, and say also whether a "murderous attack on ships of war" is possible? Because I denied this statement I am threatened, bullied, abused. I have come between the wind and the nobility of the *Reviewer*, and am charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, and all because I refuse to believe that our ships of war were to have been murderously attacked. The *Reviewer* arrogates to himself the privilege of writing unfounded nonsense, and will bear no remonstrance; he points us to.

2. *The English character of the Reviewer.*—The Tailors of Tooley Street must the taught the genuine English stock from which the *Reviewer* has sprung, and they are lectured on his sentiments. The intrinsic rhodomontade conveyed in this explanation provokes their mirth. May I be pardoned for laughing outright under the influence of an involuntary bewitchment! The following is a specimen of this portion of the article in the *Review*:—

"What does the man mean? Does he not know that this is an *English* journal? Does he read it? Is he not aware that it asserts even almost to the verge of extravagance its faith in the English race, the English character, destinies and prowess? Does he not know that this journal, even with a sort of fanaticism in the eyes of some cosmopolitan persons, by reason of the energy with which it has asserted its faith in Englishmen, and the strength with which it asserts England and her empire to be an appointed means of political redemption in the East, and indeed to the world at large?"

This is grandiloquent, and worthy of the oratorical powers of the renowned Sergeant Buz-fuz himself! I am overwhelmed by the rhapsody! May I be spared to reply to the serious questions addressed to me by my Kaizar!

I believe the "Tailors of Tooley Street" did not know all this before. It is not yet too late to enlighten the Sartorian trio of Tooley street. For myself, I can only say that my experience of the very "English journal" so wonderfully conducted by the *Reviewer*, more especially on Indian political matters, might have enabled me to guess that the writer would frequently be found running not only "almost to the verge of extravagance," but into the very middle of it, and that the *Reviewer* was "tinged with a sort of fanaticism" which was most unaccountable, until from the above declaration it becomes pretty evident that the "extravagance" and "fanaticism" are both to be regarded in the light of an "absurd" patriotism.

The *Reviewer* contends lustily for his country. He is English all over, and will not be mistaken for a Spaniard, a Fenian, or a Wahabee. In the above explanation regarding the spirit and sentiments of his journal, the *Reviewer* seems to turn his coat inside out to show that it has been lined with a union jack, and he endeavours to prove thereby his right to be regarded as an Englishman.

From the determined avowal of his country that has now been made by the *Reviewer*, it is probable enough that the readers of the *Review* will receive the statement as an undoubted fact. I am myself persuaded to believe it. The *Reviewer* is English, and the *Review* is English. May I ask who doubted it, or what it has to do with the views and expressions contained in a political article?

When a writer proves himself an Englishman, in what way does that fact, taken by itself, prove his competence to deal with a political subject, or in what way does it show that he may not write mistakenly or extravagantly? The Tailors of Tooley Street would, perhaps, be glad to know how all Englishmen are preserved from writing nonsense?

3. *The abuse of the writer, "Reputation."*

"The impish desire to make mischief," "slanderous folly," the want of "average candour and intelligence," "absurd person," "one in Bedlam," "guilty himself of the libel," "a piece of gross and obtrusive impertinence," "'Reputation, actually believes himself to be the public." "To charge this *Review* with calumny is levity and absurdity." "It is frivolous, unfounded, malignant." "Apologies are of little value from people who utter calumnies." These are a few of the strong words freely scattered through the article in the *Review*. I make no complaint regarding their free employment upon the writer, "Reputation," and can boldly say "lay on Macduff."

But it must be remembered that the issue between "Reputation" and the *Reviewer* lays in the statement made in the *Review*, that a murderous attack was intended to be made upon our ships of war in the Gulph. This statement, having no foundation in truth, I denied. The *Reviewer* has not yet declared whether the statement is true or untrue.

I am offered a piece of advice by the *Reviewer* by being told to "take the consequences" of my letters: with all deference I take leave to say that this advice is not worth seven and sixpence. Let the *Reviewer* depend upon it I will have better advice for my money. When I am guilty of attacking any man in the way the *Reviewer* has attempted it in his political article on the Gulph, then I will fear the consequences. But while my object is to force the truth from the *Reviewer*, or failing this, to submit my strictures on the published nonsense of the *Reviewer* to the public for decision, then my honest purpose, and perhaps also straightforward remarks, will bear me scatheless through the battle.

If the *Reviewer*, in conducting a daily journal trusting to imperfect sources of information, had made the erroneous statement that a murderous attack was intended to be made on our ships of war in the Gulph, I should have been content with making a short denial, and believe I should have been met in a spirit of conciliation. But the *Reviewer* had not the excuse of haste nor of imperfect intelligence. A weekly journal, selected as the exponent of the policy in the Gulph, writing an important political article, should have bestowed care and attention on the subject, and no allowance can be made for slip-shod writing and erroneous statements. I am sure the Government were astonished at the outrageous statement of the *Reviewer* that a murderous attack was intended to be made on our ships of war in the Gulph. But enough! It will be long ere the journal in his charge is selected to expound the policy of Government while abler pens and clearer heads are at hand.

REPUTATION.

17th April.

LOSS OF THE "VELLORE."

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—At the request of Captain Didier, we have the pleasure to enclose a copy of a letter he has addressed this day to Capt. Robert Henry Tulloch, of the British ship *Aaron Brown*.

Capt. Didier on the 2nd September last, lost his vessel on the Amsterdam Island; six of the crew were drowned, and the remainder, eleven men and the captain, during nearly four months remained on the island, without any shelter or clothes, living on raw cat-fish and fishes.

The name of the lost vessel was *Vellore*, of 800 tons, owned by Messrs. Baour and Co, of Bordeaux. She was laden with a full cargo and bound to Batavia.

We shall feel thankful by your inserting the enclosed letter of Capt. Didier in your next issue, and you will oblige

ROBERT AND CHARRIOL,
Agents for the *Vellore*.

31st March.

(COPY)
CALCUTTA, le 31 Mars, 1865.

CHER CAPITAINE,—Permettez moi, avant mon depart pour la France, de vous remercier encore une fois pour tous les soins dont vous m' avez entouré ainsi que l' Equipage de mon Navire Francais le Vellore, perdu totalement le deux Septembre dernier sur l'Ile Amsterdam. Apres avoir interrompu vtre voyage, pour nous recuillir, vous nous avez nourris, habillés et comblés d'attentions jusequ'au dernier moment, vous avez enfin été pour nous une vraie Providence.

Heureux de pouvoir donner à votre noble et genereuse conduite toute la publicité qu' elle meritée, J'ai deja eu le plasir de la signaler aux Autorites Francaises de ce pays et des mon arrivee en France mes Armateurs, je n'en doute pas, join-dront leur voix a la mienne pour obtenir du ministre de la Marine la recompense que vous avez si bien meritée. En attendant Je viens au nom de mon Equipage et au mien vous assurer de toute notre reconnaissance et vous prier d' agreer, cher Capitaine.

Mes salutations les plus affectueuses,
(Sé.) L. DIDIER.

A. Monsieur le Capt. Robert Henry Tulloch, commit. *Aaron Brown.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

CALCUTTA, 9TH APRIL.

THE railway scandal is not yet at an end, and the papers (official) which have been made public have only served to feed the flames of discontent and disgust. Nothing can be more evident than that the railway officials neither understand their actual position nor the means wherewith to overcome the difficulties with which they now find themselves called upon to contend. The late enquiry has proved, to some extent, a great failure, for, whilst it has only brought to light the culpable inconsistency of the agent, it has not led to the adoption of a single step for the removal of the evils complained of. To add to the confusion, there is a serious difference of opinion between Lieut. Luard and Mr. Roberts, who, as I think, I have told you already have gone up again together to enquire into the circumstances connected with the mysterious debt of the Calcutta Transport Association to the E. I. Railway. If I might be allowed to give them a hint, it would be to subject Mr. R. K. Sutherland, the Chief Accountant or Auditor of the E. I. Railway at Allahabad, to a searching examination, for, if I mistake not, he knows more of Mr. Palmer, the Agent of the Calcutta Transit Association, and of this curious debt, than most men. Of course you know that the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting in order to urge the Government here and the Directors at home to something like action for the improvement of things, for nothing can be clearer than that, with men like Mr. Edward Palmer and Mr. Cecil Stephenson, anything like advance is impossible. The former warps himself up in a cold hauteur that allows him to see nothing but perfection in the present system, although there are lacs upon lacs of rupees standing in the inefficient balance, a tremendous expenditure which yet produces no adequate results, and utter confusion in the accounts, which no one can either understand or reduce. According to the statements of income published every week in the daily papers, money is pouring freely into the coffers of the Company, but we look in vain for anything like improvement. One reason for this may be found in the way the money is spent. But for the "guaranteed interest," we should see a great deal more economy in the management of this Company than is at present apparent. What would you think of me if I were to buy copper at Rs. 120 the cwt., when it is selling in the bazaar at Rs. 40? What would you think of a system which refuses timber at one time as defective and too dear at the price demanded, but admits the very same timber at another time and at a higher price? The Government is gravely to blame for the indifference it has shown, since Mr. Noble Taylor pointed out in his Report that the system at present in force is radically defective. Things have gone on from bad to worse since then, and now we have matters at nearly a dead lock. The amount of unaudited expenditure is something appalling, and I see no other course open to the Government but to write the whole figure off the accounts. But to what this way of getting rid of difficulties leads, and what it encourages, I leave you to determine. If a Commission were appointed, composed of an active civilian, an experienced engineer, and a keen-witted merchant, we should discover a slough, the like of which we have not heard of since Christian fell into his before meeting with Mr. Worldly Wiseman, who dwelt by the City of Carnal Policy.

Whilst on this subject, I cannot help enquiring whether Mr. Massey's remark about the "tyranny of the Public Works Department" is simply a sound signifying nothing, or whether we are to see something done to free us from the tyranny aforesaid. From the time we were in leading strings to the present hour we have been taught that "Britons never, never, never, never, shall be slaves;" but if Mr. Massey only meant to show that this was a delusion and a snare, he might have kept his "jokativeness" for some other season. "Over opium we have little or no control; over the other (public works) we have an almost absolute command, and if data are required for the creation of an estimate, it is absolutely necessary that we should be its masters. It is idle to say that the erection of a barrack, church, or dock cannot be postponed. No system has ever submitted to the tyranny exercisd over our finances by this great vote for the public works." Fine words these, my master, but what do you propose to do? As yet, Echo the garrulous has given no reply. The general impression is that the whole speech is a failure; and this will not surprise you when I tell you that, but for the exertions of such gentlemen as Messrs. Peachey and Holingberg, and the subordinate officials of the Financial Department, we should have had no speech at all. Whether India would have been a loser in that case is slightly open to doubt. Messrs. Wilson, Laing, and Trevelyan threw themselves into their work with a will, and laboured so severely that they injured their health, but if the climate spares Mr. Massey, *work* will never hurt *him*. He leaves all that to the scribes of the Financial Department, and it is only when they have placed before him the figures of revenue and expenditure all cut and dry, that Mr. Massey makes a "budget speech" such as it is! But that is no reason why the Government should remain deaf to his remark about the tyranny of the D. P. W. If there be reckless expenditure leading to grave suspicions in the Railway Department, the case is as bad, if not worse, in the D. P. W. Bad works are run up, and so are good fortunes; but whether this is a system that ought to be tolerated is another question. We have now in course of erection a large building intended to hold the Post Office and Telegraph Department, and a very handsome building it is. I am afraid to say how much money has been expended in its construction, and how much more will have to go before it is ready for those departments, but I believe there can be little doubt of one thing, and that is, that this building is already showing cracks in its walls! I am morally convinced that it will never be able to bear the pressure of the huge dome which will shortly be commenced, in which case we shall have a terrible crash, and, I am afraid, a great tragedy.

It is a singular fact that the Government and the press are alike silent on the terrible distress which at present prevails in the Mofussil and Bengal. No more terrible comment than this, on the much talked-of value of the permanent settlement, can be required to show its inherent viciousness. This precious settlement was to ameliorate the condition of the cultivators, to raise them from bitter poverty to, at least, comfort and competency, and in short "to winnow fragrance over a smiling land." The fact, however, is that the Bengallee ryots have never known any other way of living than from hand to mouth. They have lived in the same houses, worn the same clothes, eaten the same food with tears that their forefathers knew, and yet people wonder at their readiness to emigrate even beyond seas. A late return of the emigrants in the Mauritius, which that Government has published, shows that in that colony alone there are upwards of a hundred thousand Bengalee ryots. These men and women fled from the permanent settlement and its wondrous blessings, to seek substantial comfort and considerate masters in the Isle of France. With English landholders, the settlement would work wonders in the way of elevating the cultivator and converting him from a miserable pauper into a man of substance, but with avaricious, shortsighted, ignorant, superstitious, and merciless zemindars, this is simply impossible. The theory on which the settlement is based is admirable, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it is simply mischievous. In the present distress, and a terrible one it is, Young Bengal of course looks to Government. A more helpless dependant race can no where else be found than that to which these same gentlemen belong. Zemindars who count their wealth by lacs and millions see no other way to help or deliver their tenants than by crying to Government for money. One of the neatest dodges lately practised, to give force to the absurd cry, is the publication of a letter in one of the native papers, signed "An Englishman," the English of which, in its queer composition and singular confusion of ideas, betrays the hand of a Bengalee. The conductor of the paper makes it a peg of course for a long leader, full of vague suggestions about district committees and so forth. Of course he must mean that these committees are to be composed of Government officials, who are to disburse Government money, and order the continuation of great works at Government expense, for the simple reason that a committee composed of native gentlemen would talk for ever, and yet never come within an inch of the work to be actually done, viz., the relief of the poor. Young Bengal speaks wildly about liberty, but he loves the tyranny of "takka,"—*Anglice*, money.

Of course you have read Mr Maine's splendid speech on the Native Converts' Divorce Bill, and of course you can imagine the chagrin with which intolerant Bengal looks upon this triumph. A comparison of the present Bill with the original one will show your readers that,—thanks to the interference of the British Indian Association,—the condition of the repudiating wife as infinitely worse than it would have been, if the original enactment had been passed. Then she would have been entitled to alimony, and to a "fust wife's share" in the estate of her husband on his demise. Now she gets nothing, because as a divorcee she can claim nothing. The Association fought hard to secure but one interrogation for the wife, instead of half a dozen, as the original bill proposed. The reason is obvious. As the repudiating wife became daily more and more conscious that the condition of widowhood to which her separation from her husband condemned her was indeed a bitter one, while there was a smaller and smaller chance of the promises being fulfilled which were held out to her by her relatives if she steadily refused to join her husband, her opposition to the remonstrances of the magistrate and the entreaties of her husband would be fainter and fainter, till at last, conjugal affection would carry the day, and she would leave her father and mother and cleave unto her husband. The Association has failed, and we are glad that Bengallee inhumanity has received a severe backhander from Mr. Maine. There are to be three interrogations, first by a commission, next by the husband in the presence of others, and lastly by the judge. The interval between them will be long enough to give the poor girl a few opportunities for judging whether she will take her honoured place in her husband's house, with her little infants, and live a life of peace and happiness, or make shipwreck of her whole future by listening to the wretched falsehoods of those about her, who will pet and fondle her while the struggle lasts, and whistle her down the winds when it is over.

POONA.

PRIVATE MCALLESTER, of Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, was sent yesterday to Khurkala under an escort, to be tried by C. R. Ovans, Esq., the first Assistant Collector and Magistrate, for stealing a cabbage.—*Observer, April* 17.

EXECUTION.—The Trooper Mungul bin Punchum, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a woman named Rummee, for the sake of ornaments, was executed yesterday morning at 7 o'clock at the City jail in the presence of our Civil Surgeon, Dr. Robert Millar.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE hear from Bhootan that the Bhooteas at present seem to be very mild and quiet, in consequence of their Oracle having declared that within three years the British will be obliged to give up the Dooars on account of the unhealthiness of their climate. The Deb Rajah has accordingly issued orders that the subjects of Bhootan shall not, on any account, displease the British up to that time.—*Englishman, April* 11.

WE understand that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has appointed Mr. H. M. Ormsby to officiate as Professor of Civil Engineering in the Presidency College, on a salary of rupees six thousand per annum.—*Hurkaru, April* 11.

SEVERAL native correspondents have complained of the state of the roads in the Hooghly and Burdwan divisions. In Hooghly dacoities are very frequent, and are not unfrequently attended with murder. We hear that the road between Burdwan and Moorshedabad is infested with bands of lattials, who are not over gentle in their spiriting, and whose outrages ought long ere this to have been stopped by the police. As far as our information goes, the following seem to be the places most requiring guards:—Korjona, Montashur, Jayegong, Poojmalla, Jote, and Shoshun Diggee.—*Id.*

YESTERDAY the mail steamer *Simla* reached Saugor a little after 8 A. M. She had, however, to wait for the flood tide before she could venture to tempt the dangers of the Rangafullah; by the time the flood came in sufficiently it was nearly two o'clock, and as a consequence the mail steamer had to be anchored at Diamond Harbour. Here she will probably have to wait for the morning tide to cross the James and Mary's, and if she miss it, she will not be up until the end of the afternoon. The Hooghly seems determined to keep up its reputation, when it will only permit a mail steamer to run from Saugor to "above" Diamond Harbour in one day.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE TROUT OVA.—From the following letter from Colonel Denison and its enclosure, our readers will be sorry to hear that the experiment is likely to prove a failure. Writing from Government House on the 10th instant, Colonel Denison says:—"Last Wednesday I visited the Fish Hatching House in the gardens at Ootacamund with Mr. McIvor, who with the Deputy Superintendent and Dr. Day have done all in their power to ensure the success of this interesting experiment, but I fear I must say without a hope of success. The heavy rain had, as you will see by Dr. Day's letter, brought with it into the hatching trough myriads of small insect which fed on the Ova, and there were very few alive. The temperature of the water, moreover, on Wednesday afternoon was 66°: on Friday morning at half past six it was 56°. Dr. Day, whom I saw on Friday, is not at all sanguine as to the success of the experiment; but if it were possible to get the Ova out at a cooler season, with the experience he now has had of the working of it, he may eventually succeed.

On Thursday he had been down to Billicul, four miles from the head of the Seegoor Ghat, and has succeeded in bringing up three species of fish, which are now in the ponds in the Government garden at Ooty."

The following are Dr. Day's reports:—

2nd April.—I regret to say that since Saturday afternoon a very great mortality has set in among the trout eggs, as many as 300 having died since that time. The disease is different from what I have previously observed—a fungus like growth commences in the developed eggs and death ensues in twenty-four hours. Whether this is, or is not, due to the recent thunderstorms is questionable.

4th April.—I regret to have to report the mortality amongst the Ova still continues. The cause of it is as follows. A small Annelide of the Suctorial order is destroying the Ova after the development of the eyes, evidently to suck out the juices. With a microscope of very low power, I have examined the animal, which is scarcely thicker than horse hair, and about half an inch in length. It is evidently a leech, and with apparently a sucker at both extremities, whilst its body is semi-transparent and divided into many segments by transverse wrinkles. It seems to take a bite in the egg, thus destroying its vitality. It sucks out the blood through this small orifice; a fungoid looking growth subsequently appears, and which is in truth the decomposed interior of the Ova starting out. Owing to these storms and the rapid rising of the water, and a proper want of pipes and stopcocks, it is impossible to keep these minute creatures from passing through the filters. The first appearance of the disease was last Saturday as the thunderstorms began, and the leeches commenced to move about in the jungles. This unfortunate occurrence makes me still more regret I did not bring out the experiment earlier in the year when the thunderstorms are absent and the water cooler.

April 6th.—I have no improvement to report in the Ova, but instead have detected a second animal which may be also destroying them. I have covered some of this Ova with fine sand, under which I intend to leave them until the latest period when they might hatch, to give them every opportunity—that date will be May 2nd.

April 8th.—The three species of fise which I found in the Billicul lake—a roach, a rasbora, and a paradani—appear to be now thriving in the tanks in the Government Gardens, where there are several dozens. I propose to-morrow stocking the rest of the tanks in the Gardens with small fish from the Ooty lake, and making the attempt of introducing the Murral and other fish from Seegoor on to the Hills; Billicul being only four miles above Seegoor, and only three deaths out of nearly 100 fish having occurred whilst bringing them in to Ooty I may succeed.—*Athenæum and Daily News, April* 12.

CABOOL.

CABOOL, 27*th March.*—The following news was received in a letter from Bokhara to-day:—

"The inhabitants of Shahur Subz and Hissar hearing that the Russian troops had captured the city of Tashkund and crossed the river Sair with the intention of attacking the city of Chazakh or Churkh, collected all the fighting men they could from their cities and the adjacent country, and went out and gave the Russians battle. The Toorkistanees and Bokharans were so much more numerous than the Russians, that they won the battle with one rush, forcing the Russians to retreat, leaving behind them four guns and a large number of prisoners. The guns and prisoners were brought to Bokhara and presented to the king, who was much rejoiced at the success of his army."

30*th March.*—News has been received to-day from Jellalabad, to the effect that Shahmurd Khan, Hakim of that place, had been forced to fly from that place to Lallpooree, where he had previously sent his family, in consequence of his inability to pay the sum of three hundred thousand rupees that Futteh Mohamed demanded from him.

The kafla which had been detained at Jellalabad by Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan arrived here to-day. The merchants say that Futteh Mohamed extorted Rs. 40 a bale extra duty from them.

A letter was intercepted to-day by some of Shumshooddeen Khan's men at Killa Quazee, and brought into Auzim Khan. It is said that the letter is from a Cabool Sirdar to the Sirdars of Candahar. Sirdar Mohamed U[illegible]um Khan is the suspected writer of the letter."—*Delhi Gazette, April* 12.

CATTLE DISEASE ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

(From the Madras Times, April 12.)

THE Collector of Coimbatore, writing to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue on the 21st February last, stated that as cattle disease was reported to exist in Bhowany Talook, he had requested Mr. Thacker, on the cessation of the disease on the hills, to proceed to Coimbatore, and institute inquiries into the subject. That gentleman accordingly went to Bhowany Talook and visited several villages, but found that, although the disease had existed and proved very fatal, it had abated. He then returned to Coimbatore, and has since, with the Collector, visited some distant villages to the west. In all the villages they found that the disease had existed, but it seems to have subsided as suddenly as it appeared; at present, the cattle are suffering in many parts of the country from disease of the feet. The ryots seem to lose a good many cattle from this disease, but this arises more from ignorance and want of attention on their part, than from the fatal character of the disease. On Mr. Thacker's suggestion, a notice informing the people of the remedies to be used to counteract the disease, will be published in the District Gazette. The Collector adds that he is about to proceed to Pollachy on Jummahbundy, and does not expect to get back to Coimbatore for a week, and during this interval Mr. Thacker will be engaged in drawing up his report on what he has done and seen in connection with the cattle disease on the hills, &c. As the cattle disease (Rinderpest), however, has abated, he requested instructions as to Mr. Thacker's future movements, suggesting whether, if his services can be made available for the purpose, it would not be highly advisable that Mr. Thacker should be employed in following up his inquiries into the nature of the cattle plague and other diseases incidental to cattle in Southern India. "It must be admitted," the Collector thinks, "that our knowledge of the disease affecting cattle and sheep is most limited, whilst no one, who has lived for a few years in a District, will deny that the mortality amongst them from diseases, which it has been found can to a considerable extent be guarded against or modified, is great. From inquiries made amongst the people, I am firmly impressed with the idea that although it has only lately been prominently brought to notice, *Rinderpest* is a disease long known to the people of this country, and that its outbreaks are of frequent recurrence. If this view of the case be correct, it is a matter of pressing importance that Mr. Thacker should follow up his inquiries, so as to enable Government to take steps to counteract the disease on its first outbreak."

In submitting this letter for the favourable consideration of Government, the Board of Revenue observe that since their attention was first directed to the numerous losses of cattle in this country by disease, the evil has attained to national importance in Europe, and little progress has been made in combating it. Too much importance can scarcely be attached to the subject in an agricultural country, and the Board believe that Mr. Thacker might be most usefully employed in investigating it thoroughly in all its phases. The Governor in Council agrees with the Board in considering it desirable that Mr. Thacker should proceed with his investigation into the nature of the diseases to which cattle are subject in Southern India, and the character of the treatment required by them. Application will accordingly be made to the Commander-in-Chief, in the Military Department, with the view that Mr. Thacker may be allowed to remain on special duty for such further period as may be necessary for completing the valuable information which he has already laid before Government on this important subject.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS.

(From the Supplement to the Gazette of India, April 7.)

RESOLUTION.—Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin, in pursuance of the instructions conveyed to him in Public Works Department letter, dated 9th July 1863, has submitted two Memoranda upon the principles that should be followed in the designs of Hospitals for European and Native Troops in India. These Memoranda have been forwarded for the criticisms and suggestions of all the Local Governments and Administrations, of the three Indian Sanitary Commissions, and of the principal Medical Officers in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the whole of the Reports of these authorities have been received.

After a very careful comparison and consideration of the valuable opinions that have been recorded upon this important subject, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to adopt the following conclusions upon the several points that have been discussed.

In recording these conclusions, the same course will be followed as in the Resolution of 18th December 1864, regarding the principles of barrack construction, viz., the proposals made by Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin will be dealt with, one by one, in the order in which they appear in the recapitulation of his Memoranda.

HOSPITALS FOR EUROPEAN TROOPS.

PROPOSAL NO I.

That, as a rule, separate hospitals must continue to be provided for every Regiment or Detachment: and that General Hospitals should, in special cases only, be constructed for the Troops serving in India.

The Sanitary Commission for Bombay concurs.

The Sanitary Commissions for Bengal and Madras refrain from offering an opinion, but it may be inferred from their remarks that they do not fully concur in the recommendation.

The War Office Sanitary Commission advocates General Hospitals.

The Government of India considers that, as a rule, separate hospitals must continue to be provided for every Regiment or Detachment, and that a General Hospital is not, unless under exceptional circumstances, required in time of peace.

PROPOSAL NO. II.

That hospital accommodation be provided to the following extent for the units of each Arm of the service:—

	Men.	Women.
Regiment of Infantry	110	20
Ditto of Cavalry	62	14
Light Field Battery of Artillery ...	20	4
Garrison Company of Artillery ...	10	4

The above numbers are in the proportion of 12 *per cent. of strength, when the latter exceed* 400 *men, and of* 12 *to* 15 *per cent. for smaller detachments.*

The Sanitary Commissions for Bombay and Madras concur in the proposal.

The Sanitary Commission for Bengal, the late Commander-in-Chief Sir Hugh Rose, and Dr. Bruce, Officiating Principal Inspector General of Hospitals in Bengal, doubt whether the proportion of 12 per cent. of strength will suffice for all stations, and would increase the rate for unhealthy stations.

The War Office Sanitary Commission suggests accommodation being provided for from 10 to about 15 per cent. of strength.

The Punjab Government considers 12 per cent. of strength more than is necessary.

All the other authorities either concur or offer no opinion.

After a careful examination of the Hospital Returns for the last few years, the Government of India is of opinion that it will suffice to provide hospital accommodation, at the generality of stations, according to the following scale:—

At 10 per cent. on full Regulation strength and for Detachments exceeding 400 men in number.

At 12 per cent. for Detachments under 400 men.

At the stations in the Bengal Presidency, noted below, which have proved to be more unhealthy than others, the above rates may be thus increased, viz.,—

Morar, Saugor, Delhi, Agra, Peshawur.

12 per cent. on full Regulation strength for Regiments and for Detachments exceeding 400 in number.

1 to 15 per cent. on strength for smaller Detachments than 400 men.

The increased proportions will also apply to unhealthy stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The complement for each Arm of the service will be as follows:—

	At unhealthy stations. Men.	At healthy stations. Men.
Infantry	110	92
Cavalry	62	50
Battery of Artillery	20	18
Garrison Co. of Artillery ...	10	10

The extent of accommodation for women is still under consideration with reference to a late order, which directs that women shall, in all practicable cases, receive medical treatment in their own quarters. On this point further instructions will be issued.

PROPOSAL NO. III.

That all Regimental or Detachment Hospitals, which may hereafter be constructed in the Plains of India, shall be double-storied buildings, in which the whole of the wards for the sick, together with a certain necessary amount of subsidiary accommodation, shall be arranged in the upper floors, and the day-room administrative Offices, Quarters for Medical Subordinates, &c., &c., shall be provided in the lower stories; further, that the kitchen, guard room, dead-house, shed for ambulance carts, privy and lavatory for general use shall be in out-buildings.

All the authorities concur fully, except the Madras Government, which is of opinion that the restriction of the treatment of European sick to upper rooms only, does not seem necessary, at any rate in the Madras Presidency; and that an absolute adherence to the principle will involve an unnecessary expenditure.

Looking to the great expense that is involved in the future provision of hospital accommodation throughout India, to the excess of space for auxiliary purposes in the lower floors that will be the consequence of the construction of buildings unnecessarily large, to the fact that the proportion of sick only exceeds 7 and 8 per cent. of strength for a brief period during each year, and lastly, to the positive advantage there may be in having accommodation in the lower floor for a small number of certain classes of patients, the Government of India considers that it is not necessary to provide accommodation in the upper floor for more than three-fourths of the total complement of patients, the remaining one-fourth being arranged for in well raised and well ventilated lower floors. By such an arrangement, the actual necessity of placing patients in the lower floor will rarely occur.

PROPOSAL NO. IV.

That at Hill Stations the same description of Hospital be provided, but that when there is restricted space, accommodation for a portion of the patients may be in the lower floor.

The Sanitary Commission for Bengal is of opinion that the ground floor should "never" be apportioned for the occupation of any of the patients or convalescents. Dr Bruce says that some improvement must be adopted in the mode of ventilating lower stories before their occupation could be made satisfactory even at Hill Stations.

The Government of India does not anticipate any difficulty in the proper ventilation of lower floors, and for the reasons given in the preceding conclusion, approves generally of this proposal. A larger proportion than one-fourth of the total complement of patients may, however, be provided for in the lower floors, if such an arrangement should prove convenient with reference to existing auxiliary accommodation.

PROPOSAL NO. V.

That buildings of more than two stories are only admissible in localities where a certain amount of accommodation is absolutely required, and where, owing to restriction of space, it cannot be provided without recourse being had to a third, or, perhaps, a fourth story.

The recommendation is generally concurred in.

The Government of India agrees to the proposal.

PROPOSAL NO. VI.

That the sub-division of a hospital into a number of small buildings is objectionable, because it tends to unnecessary expense, to the occupation of too great space, and to the overtaxing of the powers of the establishments and further that it is not necessary, in Military hospitals, which are rarely fully occupied, in which the generality of cases treated are not of a serious character, and in which the whole of the sick have liberal accommodation provided for them in upper floors.

The Sanitary Commissions for Bengal, Madras, and Bombay concur generally in the Bombay Commission makes some reservation by remarking that, when the objections in regard to extent of ground occupied, and increased Establishments can be met, small detached buildings are desirable.

The Punjab Government advocates, as in the case of barracks, very small buildings, but does not show how it would carry out the arrangement.

The War Office Commission recommends a series of buildings, or pavilions, each to accommodate 20 or 24 patients.

The Government of India approves of the proposal, as the sub-division of a hospital into a number of very small buildings is objectionable on sanitary, administrative, and financial grounds.

The general arrangement of the approved hospital specimen plans which will be presently adverted to, will, it is believed, meet generally the views of the Home Commission.

PROPOSAL NO. VII.

That there can be little or no risk in placing 50 or 60 sick in one building, especially if the building be so designed that it shall not be covered by one continuous roof, but shall be separated into sections, each of which shall have as nearly as possible an independent ventilation.

This is generally concurred in.

This proposal is approved of by the Government of India.

PROPOSAL NO. VIII.

That the number of buildings for each Arm of the service should be as follows:—

For a Regiment of Infantry—two buildings for the men, and one building for the women and children.

For a Regiment of Cavalry—one building for the men, and another for the women and children.*

For one or two Batteries of Artillery—a single building for both men and women; for three or four batteries, two buildings, and so on; the rule being that one building shall only serve for two batteries. In the event, however, of its being necessary to keep the sick of each battery entirely separated from each other, then each battery should have its own separate building.

This recommendation is also generally agreed to; but the Sanitary Commission for Bombay considers it very desirable that male and female patients should, even in so small a charge as a Battery, be accommodated in separate buildings.

Sir Robert Napier has also recorded his opinion that "hospital for females should always be in a separate building."

The Government of India approves also of this proposal, but considers that a separate hospital should be provided for the women whenever the number of female patients amounts to 10 or upwards.

PROPOSAL NO. IX.

That the component parts of every Military hospital shall consist of—

1.—*Wards for the sick and convalescents.*
2.—*Ward offices, viz., Superintendent's rooms, sculleries, privies, and urinaries, bath, and ablution-rooms.*
3.—*Day-rooms for sick and convalescents.*
4.—*Quarters for Medical Subordinates.*
5.—*Ditto for Hospital Sergeant.*
6.—*Ditto for ,, Orderlies.*
7.—*Store-rooms.*
8.—*Surgery.*
9.—*Receiving Room.*
10.—*Out-door Kitchen.*
11.—*Ditto Lavatory (with shower-bath.)*
12.—*Ditto privy.*
13.—*Guard-room.*
14.—*Shed for Ambulance Carts, Hearse, &c., &c.*
15.—*Dead House.*
16.—*Enclosure wall or railing.*

This proposal is generally concurred in. The Sanitary Commission for Bombay would provide a Dispensary for compounding medicines in addition to the Surgery and Receiving-room.

The Government of India considers that a separate Dispensary is unnecessary, and that one room will suffice for a combined Surgery and Dispensary. The following, however, should be added to the above list.

1.—Houses for Native establishment.
2.—Laundry.
3.—A small detached building for contagious diseases.

PROPOSAL NO. X.

That the objections to a multiplicity of buildings apply also to a multiplicity of wards; or, in other words, to the sub-division of the sick amongst a number of small wards; and further, that the classification of diseases and proper sub-division of the sick will be sufficiently met by the following numbers of wards in each description of hospital:—

Infantry Hospital—five large and two small wards for the men, and one large and one or two small wards for the women

Cavalry Hospital—three large and two small wards for the men, and one large and one small ward for the women.

Artillery (each Battery)—two large and one small ward for the men, and one ward for the women.

The Punjab Government advocates a multitude of very small wards.

The opinion of the other authorities may be said to be generally in favour of the proposal, but to incline to a slight increase in the number of the wards, and to a reduction in the size of the larger wards.

The Government of India approves of the general principle involved in the proposal, and considers that the proposed numbers of wards for each description of hospital is satisfactory with reference to hospitals intended to accommodate the whole of the patients in upper-storied rooms. The number of wards must, however, necessarily be somewhat increased when the lower floors are in part to be occupied by patients. The specimen plans which accompany this Circular will illustrate the increase.

PROPOSAL NO. XI.

That a detached building for infectious diseases does not seem necessary for any hospital, and certainly not for hospitals smaller than those for a Regiment of Infantry or Cavalry; but if its provision be decided upon, that a single-storied building, well raised, should answer the purpose, and that one such building should suffice for a whole Station instead of separate ones being attached to each hospital.

The evidence of all the authorities is decidedly in favour of detached buildings for contagious and other special diseases, but there is much diversity of opinion as to extent of such accommodation that should be provided.

After carefully weighing all that has been advanced on this very important point, the Government of India has come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to add, to Regimental Hospitals, detached buildings for contagious or other special diseases upon the extensive scale advocated by many. Such a measure would involve the provision of an excessive amount of hospital accommodation generally.

One or two small detached wards, however, in which a few isolated cases may occasionally be accommodated, will, no doubt, often prove very useful. The Government of India therefore authorises, for each hospital of Regiments of Cavalry or Infantry, the provision of a well raised single-storied building to contain two wards, each ward being sufficiently large for two patients.

The wards are to be understood as intended especially for contagious diseases, but when there is immunity from such diseases, they may be occupied by insanes, prisoners, or men suffering under delirium tremens

Ophthalmic patients may be accommodated in the hospital proper in a ward to which a separate lavatory is attached.

For smaller hospitals a detached building for special diseases will not be allowed.

PROPOSAL NO. XII.

That the following is a suitable distribution of beds in the wards of the several hospitals:—

INFANTRY MALE HOSPITAL.

		Beds.
4	*Wards of 24 beds each*	96
1	*Ditto. 12 ditto.*	12
2	*Ditto. 2 ditto.*	4
	Total....	112

INFANTRY FEMALE HOSPITAL.

		Beds
1	*Ward of 18 beds*	18
2	*Ditto of 2 do. each*	4
	Total ...	22

CAVALRY MALE HOSPITAL.

2	*Wards of 24 beds each*	48
1	*Ditto 10 ditto*	10
2	*Ditto 2 ditto*	4
	Total ...	62

CAVALRY FEMALE HOSPITAL.

1	*Ward of*	12
1	*Ditto*	2
	Total ...	14

ARTILLERY HOSPITAL FOR A LIGHT FIELD BATTERY.

1	*Ward for males*	12
1	*Ditto do.*	6
1	*Ditto do.*	2
1	*Ditto females*	4
	Total ...	24

The conclusion on proposal No. X. will also apply generally to this proposal. The Government of India approves of the proposed distribution of beds for hospitals intended to accommodate the whole of the patients in the upper floor. The specimen plan will illustrate the necessary revised distribution when the lower floors are to be in part occupied by the sick.

PROPOSAL NO. XIII.

That the beds be arranged on the opposite sides of the room, between the doors, and placed either parallel to the walls at the distance of four feet from them, or with their heads to the walls; that not more than two beds be placed in the wall space between two doors on the same side of the ward, or between the opposite doors of the ward; that there be not less than half as many doors in the length of the ward as there are beds; and that the doors be in equal numbers on the opposite sides of the wards.

The Sanitary Commission for Bengal would have alternate doors and windows along the sides of the wards, and would place only one bed between two doors, or between a window and a door. The Commission objects to the parallel arrangement of beds.

The Sanitary Commission for Madras approves of the parallel arrangement of beds.

In the plan suggested by the War Office Commission, all the side openings are windows, and there is only one bed between two windows.

All the other authorities assent generally to the prop-sal.

The Government of India approves of the proposal generally.

For hospitals in the Plains of India, the side openings should, as a rule, be doors. At Hill Stations, and in certain localities in the Plains, both doors and windows may be resorted to, the proportion of each being regulated by local conditions of climate, &c., &c.

In parts of the country in which the climate is exceptionally hot throughout the year, it may perhaps be sometimes desirable so to arrange the wards that there shall only be one bed between two doors, or between a window and a door.

Regarding the proposed parallel arrangement of beds, it is not at present necessary that the Government of India should give any orders.

PROPOSAL NO. XIV.

That all large wards be 26 feet in width and 21 feet in height to wallplate, and that the wall space per bed in them be 10 feet, thus giving an area of 130 superficial feet per bed; that the wall space per bed in wards for convalescents be 7½ feet only, which length will give an area of 97½ superficial feet per bed; and that in small wards, the area per bed may average from 150 to 182 superficial feet per bed.

The Sanitary Commission for Bengal assents.

The Sanitary Commission for Bombay agrees generally, but would give 8 running feet for beds in convalescent wards, and would, in no case, allow the width and height of wards to be less than 25 and 18 feet respectively.

The Sanitary Commission for Madras prefer wards only 24 feet in width, and suggest areas per bed varying from 120 to 150 superficial feet.

The War Office Commission suggest 1,500 cubic feet and 100 superficial feet per bed for healthy Districts, and 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet, and 120 to 130 superficial feet per bed for the less healthy Districts.

The Government of India considers that the space in the main wards should be as follows:—

In the Plains—
10 running feet per bed.
24 ,, ,, width of ward.
20 ,, ,, height of wards from floor to wall-plate.

These dimensions give 120 superficial feet, and 2,400 cubic feet per bed.

When the lower floor is not intended to be occupied by patients, the height from floor to wall-plate to be 16 feet.

In Hill Stations—8½ running feet per bed.
24 ,, ,, width of ward.
Height of wards 16 to 18 feet according to the altitude of the station.

These dimensions give 102 superficial feet and 1,632 or 1,836 cubic feet per bed.

The space in the small wards should average, as proposed, from 150 to 180 superficial feet per bed; but 7½ running feet and 90 superficial feet per bed will suffice for the large convalescent wards of Regiments.

PROPOSAL NO. XV.

That an Attendant's room and a Scullery be attached to every large ward, and that it be an object to arrange the position of these offices so that they may also be within easy access of the small wards.

The Sanitary Commission for Madras does not allude to these ward offices, nor does the Commission provide them in its proposed plan of hospital.

All other authorities assent.

The Government of India agrees to the proposal.

PROPOSAL NO. XVI.

That a lavatory and privy be also attached, at the ends of the buildings, to each large ward, but cut off from it by a separately ventilated passage or lobby, or by both; and that the general plan of privy authorized for barracks be adopted in preference to water-closets or water-latrines.

The War Office Commission would use water-closets in all hospitals.

The Sanitary Commission for Bombay would use water-closets at stations when there is a proper water-supply and drainage.

All the other authorities agree to the proposal.

N. B.—Certain suggestions as to details have been made; these will be referred to under proposal regarding plans.

The Government of India approves of the proposal.

PROPOSAL NO. XVII.

That one or two small privies and lavatories be provided for the use of the patients in the small wards and of the attendants.

No remarks have been made by any of the authorities regarding this proposal.

The Government of India approves of the proposal.

PROPOSAL NO. XVIII.

That Day-rooms be allowed for the sick and the convalescent and that in the large hospitals the dining-rooms and recreation-rooms for the sick be kept separate.

This proposal has received general assent.

The Government of India concurs generally in the proposal, but does not consider it necessary to provide separate apartments for messing and recreation unless there be ample spare space in the lower floors after providing for all other auxiliary purposes (as in the case of the Regimental Hospital in which all the sick are provided for in the upper story.)

PROPOSAL NO. XIX.

That the Day-rooms, the Quarters for Medical Subordinates and for Hospital Sergeant and Orderlies, also the Store-rooms, Surgery, and Receiving-room be arranged for in the lower story of the Hospital.

This proposal has also received general assent. The Government, North-Western Provinces, thinks that the Medical Subordinates should not live in the hospital.

Drs. Murray and Bruce do not think arcades necessary.

The Sanitary Commission for Madras would place Apothecary, Hospital Sergeant, Surgery, and Receiving-room in a detached building.

The Government of India agrees to the proposal. The provision of the detached accommodation proposed by the Government, North-Western Provinces, and the Sanitary Commission for Madras, would lead to an increase of expense which seems not to be called for.

PROPOSAL NO. XX.

That the hospital kitchen, a privy and lavatory for general use, the guard-room, a shed for ambulance carts, &c., and dead-house be provided in out-buildings.

The Sanitary Commission for Bengal recommend that the privy and lavatory be each divided into two compartments, one for the attendants, and one for the sick; also that separate provision be made for the cooking required by the establishment.

The Commission also recommend the provision of stabling for the horses of the Medical Officers.

The Government of India approves of the proposal, also of the recommendation of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, in regard to subdivision of privy and lavatory. A separate cook-room for the attendants does not, however, appear to be necessary. Shelter for the horses and buggies of the Medical Officers will be provided in the shed for ambulance carts, hearse, doolies, &c., &c.

PROPOSAL NO. XXI.

That the hospital enclosure be either a brick-wall 2½ or 3 feet high, or an iron railing 4½ feet in height, and that an iron railing be always adopted when the hospital is within 100 feet of the enclosure.

This is also generally concurred in.

The proposal is agreed to by the Government of India.

PROPOSAL NO. XXII.

That the several proposed plans of hospitals be approved.

Block plan No. 1.—The Sanitary Commissions for Bombay and Madras think that the cook-room and wash-house are badly placed, being to windward of the hospitals, and the Madras Commission believes that the connecting covered passage would interfere with ventilation.

Plan No. 2.—The sub-division of the main wards, each into two wards, is recommended by several of the authorities.

The Sanitary Commission for Bombay and Dr. McClelland would have a greater separation between the wards and the privies and lavatories. The Bombay Commission also consider that the position of the Surgery is unfavourable for light.

The Sanitary Commission for Madras proposes a modified plan of an Infantry Hospital.

The Government of Bengal does not enter into any details regarding hospital requirements generally, but submits a plan to illustrate a proposed principle of construction.

Plan No. 3.—The Sanitary Commission for Bombay object to the position of the wash-house and scullery in the front verandah, and would place the woman in a separate building. The Commission requires a Dispensary in addition to a Surgery.

Plan No. 4.—The Chief Engineer in Oudh submits a plan showing a modified arrangement of the end privy and lavatory.

Several authorities recommend the use of moveable close-stools and urinaries.

The Government of India approves generally of all the plans, and also of the accompanying additional specimen plans that have been prepared by Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin to meet the conclusions of the Government of India, in regard to the partial occupation of the lower floors by patients, and to the diminution of the complement of sick to be provided for to 10 per cent. of strength.

The out-buildings on plan No. 1 are in the intervals between the two hospitals and not to windward of them. The covered passages are low and arcaded, and would not interfere with ventilation. A distance between the end ward offices and the ward appears sufficient. A greater separation would much lessen the convenience of these offices.

The plan proposed by the Sanitary Commission for Madras is considered objectionable in regard to the following points,—*first*, the detached block containing the quarters of the Apothecary, Hospital Sergeant, &c., &c., is considered unnecessary, and from its projection would tend to obstruct the ventilation of the two wings of the hospital; *second*, an operating theatre, a record room and a Medical Officers' Committee room are not deemed requisite for Regimental Hospitals; *third*, the position of the privies and lavatories, immediately behind the centre of each block, is not thought satisfactory, as these offices would constantly be to the windward of the wards; *fourth*, there are no sculleries or rooms for ward attendants, and no quarters for Medical Subordinates, except the single set for the Apothecary; *fifth*, the small ward for two beds each have no through ventilation, and the large wards have no end ventilation; *sixth*, there is not a sufficient arrangement provided for separating the convalescents from the sick.

The principle of construction recommended by the Government of Bengal is not approved by the Government of India, as it is considered that a building constructed according to the proposed plan could never be properly ventilated.

Four specimen plans of hospitals for male patients and one enlarged plan of end ward offices are circulated for information and guidance.

A plan of Regimental Hospital for female patients will be issued as soon as the scale of accommodation to be provided for this class of patients has been settled.

Plans of detached wards for special diseases, and of out-buildings, such as privy, lavatory, cook-room, dead-house, shed for ambulance carts, &c., &c., will also follow.

HOSPITALS FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

PROPOSAL NO. I.

That single-storied Buildings, having their floors raised three feet in dry climates, and five feet in damp climates should suffice for Native Regimental Hospitals; but that when space is restricted, or when it is required to accommodate more patients than can conveniently be placed in one floor, a second story may be resorted to.

This is generally assented to. Dr. Murray is the only authority in favour of double-storied buildings.

The Government of India approves of the proposal. Where soils retain much moisture, the buildings should have a vaulted basement.

PROPOSAL NO. II.

That a single building should suffice for every description of Native Regimental Hospital.

This is also generally concurred in. The Sanitary Commission for Madras, however, propose a building having two separate wings divided by a central block for the Administration.

The proposal is approved.

PROPOSAL NO. III.

That the component parts of a Native Regimental Hospital should consist of—

1.—*Wards for the Sick.*
2.—*Ward Offices, viz., Superintendent's rooms, Sculleries, Privies, Ablution rooms.*
3.—*Accommodation for Native Doctors.*
4.—*Dispensary and Receiving room.*
5.—*Cook-room.*
6.—*Out-door Lavatory.*
7.—*Out-door Privy.*
8.—*Guard-room.*
9.—*Dead-House.*
10.—*Servant's House.*
11.—*Enclosure Wall or Railing.*

The Sanitary Commissions for Bombay and Madras would add detached wards for contagious diseases. The Madras Commission would have a Surgery in addition to a Dispensary.

The proposal is approved.

Detached wards for special diseases are not considered necessary for Native Hospitals; a row of houses for the Native Establishment should be added to the list. See also conclusion under Proposal No. XII.

PROPOSAL NO. IV.

That the following number of wards should suffice:—

For Infantry Hospitals—two general wards, and two small wards for special cases.

For Cavalry Hospitals—two general and one small wards for a full Regiment, and one general and one small ward for a Detachment.

This is generally agreed to, but several of the authorities would increase somewhat the numbers of the wards.

The Sanitary Commission for Bengal recommend punkhas for the small wards, and suggest special accommodation being provided for Native Officers.

The Government of India approves of the proposal.

Punkhas are not considered necessary for Native Hospitals, and Native Officers can be attended either in the small wards or at their own houses.

PROPOSAL NO. V.

That it does seem necessary to provide convalescent wards for Native Regimental Hospitals.

This has received general assent.

The proposal is approved.

PROPOSAL NO. VI.

That the beds should be arranged as recommended for European hospitals and barracks for unmarried European soldiers, viz., that they be arranged on the opposite sides of the wards, with their heads to the walls; that not more than two beds be placed in the wall space between two doors on the same side of the wards, or between the opposite doors of the ward; that there be not less than half as many doors in the length of the ward as there are beds.

This is also generally agreed to.

The proposal is approved.

PROPOSAL NO. VII.

That all large wards should be 26 feet in width and 16 feet in height from floor to wallplate, and that the wall space per bed should be 7½ running feet—thus giving an area of 97½ square feet per bed.

The three Sanitary Commissions propose the following dimensions:—

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.
Width of Ward	22	25	22
Height per ditto........	20	18	15
Wall space per bed...	9	8	8
Area per bed...........	99	100	88
Cubic feet per bed.. ...	[illegible]	1,800	1,320

The Government of India considers that the space should be as follows:—

Width of ward	22 feet.
Height of ditto	16 ,,
Wall space per bed	9 ,,
Area per bed	99 sup. ft.
Cubic feet per bed	1,584 cubic ,,

PROPOSAL NO. VIII.

That an Attendant's room, Scullery, Privy, and Ablution-room should be attached to each large ward.

There seems to be a general doubt as to the necessity of rooms for attendants.

The proposal is approved. See also conclusion under Proposal No. XII.

PROPOSAL NO. IX.

That quarters for the Native Doctor and the Dispensary should be placed in the Hospital proper close to the wards.

This is generally agreed to; some of the authorities think that residences for the Native Doctor should be provided outside, but close to, the Hospital.

The proposal is generally approved of by the Government of India.

See also conclusion under Proposal No. XII.

PROPOSAL NO. X.

That a Cook-room, a Privy, a Lavatory, a Guard-room and a Dead-house should be provided in out-buildings.

This is generally assented to.

The Government of India approves of the following recommendations that have been made by the several authorities regarding out-buildings:—

The Cook-room to be divided into two compartments, one for Hindoos and one for Mussulmen; a well ventilated building, 36 by 14, divided in the centre by a cross wall, and having doors at the opposite ends, will suffice.

The out-door lavatory to consist of a well, surrounded by a broad and well raised chabutra, but without roof or screen wall. A separate well for drinking water and for culinary purposes is only to be allowed when the lavatory well does not afford a sufficient supply for all purposes.

As it is not customary to carry out post-mortem examinations in Native Hospitals, a simple enclosed shed, 12 feet square, will answer as a dead-house.

PROPOSAL NO. XI.

That special accommodation is not necessary for Day-rooms for the sick, for Stores, Hospital Sergeant or Orderlies.

This is generally agreed to.

The proposal is approved.

PROPOSAL NO. XII.

That the proposed two plans of hospitals be approved.

The Sanitary Commission for Madras proposes a plan for a Native Infantry Hospital.

The Sanitary Commission for Bombay would remove the wash-houses and sculleries from the front to the rear verandah, and would make the wash-houses intervene between the verandahs and privies. There is some difference of opinion as to the way in which the Administration Offices, &c, should be turned to use.

The Government of India approves generally of the plans with the necessary modifications to meet the conclusions regarding width of ward and running feet per bed.

The plan proposed by the Madras Commission is open to objection, in consequence of the position of the wash-houses and privies being immediately behind the two wings of the Hospital, and because the projection of the Central Administrative Offices would interfere with the ventilation of the wards.

The Government of India considers that the number of apartments provided in the plan for administrative and other purposes, will all be required, but that the precise way in which they should be turned to account may be left to be determined by experience.

The foregoing are the conclusions upon the whole of the proposals brought forward by Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin; it remains only to specify the number of patients to be provided for in hospitals for Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry.

INFANTRY.

Full Regiment	50 beds.

CAVALRY.

Full Regiment	25 beds.
Wing at Head Quarters	13 ,,
Detached Wing	12 ,,
When a Squadron is detached:—	
Head Quarters	17 beds.
Detachment	8 ,,

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE AMERICAN RADICALS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 16.)

THE sympathy of Englishmen is greatly awakened by the triumph of President Johnson over his Radical antagonists. As given in the telegraphic summaries which first announced the simple fact of his veto upon the Act of Congress, and of the popular support out of doors which sustained him, the story of the struggle and its issue was full of interest to the lovers of constitutionalism. But as now described, with all the details of the contest, it wears a dramatic interest which is not the less exciting because of the parallel which it supplies *mutatis mutandis*, to the fierce and closely fought struggles by which from time to time our own liberties have been secured. The single incident of the sudden summons of Mr. Reverdy Johnson by the "whip" of the Presidential minority to come up to the rescue, while the said minority was speaking against time, so exactly reproduces the neck-and-neck contests of our own House of Commons that it is difficult to believe that the scene took place on the other side of the Atlantic. And the instantaneous rush of the lawyer thus summoned, faithful to his party, and throwing down his brief in the court where he was pleading when the telegraphic despatch reached him, then mounting a locomotive, in the absence of any regular train of carriages, and dashing forty miles along the railway in as many minutes, that so his single vote might turn the scale—all this is so thoroughly akin to our notions of a hand-to-hand parliamentary fight, where the issue is momentous and yet the forms and principles of constitutional government are scrupulously adhered to both by victors and vanquished, that Whig, Tory, and Radical alike must join in admiration of a struggle which has shown so conclusively the power of a thorough constitutionalism to stand the strain of a violent political crisis.

The circumstances of the case, moreover, are the more remarkable because the President's policy, thus strikingly upheld, is what, for want of a better word, may be fairly described as conservative. Not that it is conservative according to our present use of the word in England. It is conservative, not in the sense of being devised for the purpose of confining political privileges to that portion of the nation which is at present in exclusive possession of political or religious supremacy. It is conservative in the sense of defending the constitutional rights of a defeated minority against the tyranny of a victorious majority. It is thus conservative, not of the principle of exclusive privileges, but of the principle of constitutional equality and freedom. There has been a bloody fight between two parties in the United States, each claiming to be acting in the spirit of the Constitution, and not in the spirit of oligarchical or despotic privileges. The fight has been to a certain extent like our old Wars of the Roses, and totally unlike the later struggles between the Crown and the people under the Stuarts, or the terrible conflicts by which European sovereigns have annihilated the liberties of the greatest nations of the Continent. The struggle has been professedly a struggle within the limits of the law, however frightful may have been the sufferings it has involved, and however violent the measures by which each side has sought to establish its own view as to the legality of its claims. And the great merit of President Johnson has been the decision and force with which he has grasped the full significance of the struggle, in the midst of the bewilderment of popular and partisan excitement consequent upon the sudden and decisive victory of the more powerful of the two conflicting parties. No English judge, sitting calmly upon his judgment seat, and disentangling the real facts and bearings of a difficult case from the sophistries and rhetoric of contenting counsel, ever showed a clearer apprehension of the supremacy of law as such than the President has now exhibited in the keenness of perception and the vigour of exposition with which he has seized and enforced the fundamental principle of all constitutional government. Under a constitutional government, by its very nature, whatever its form, whether monarchical, aristocratic, or democratic, no rights are recognized which are dependent upon the mere will of my power in the State. Neither king, nor aristocracy, nor popular jection, can override the law, or punish a beaten antagonist, except in accordance with the supremacy of the law, which has assured his rights to every single individual in the entire community. The present American Congress, by the mere circumstance of their being in possession of their seats while the Southern representatives are still outside the walls of the Chambers, are in reality a body of men who would carry a *coup d'état*, in defiance of the Constitution which placed them where they are. Their aim is to substitute their own will for the letter of the law of the land. They may maintain, as they do, that the policy they pursue is for the good of their country, as the present French Emperor maintains that he overthrew the Republic and made himself an absolute Sovereign for the good of France. But their proceedings are absolutely identical in spirit with the *coup d'état*, by which Louis Napoleon seized the French constitutionalists in their beds, and mowed down the Parisian people with volleys of artillery. Whether he was justified or not in his daring undertaking, the fact that he overthrew the existing constitutional liberties of his country is not to be denied. And just so, the aim of the majority in the American Congress, which would make use of its accidental possession of legislative power to crush the South without mercy, is as complete a substitution of personal will for legal action as that by which the Emperor seized the sovereignty of France.

Happily for the United States, the traditions of English parliamentary action are still vigorous among their people, notwithstanding the changes of form in which their Constitution differs from the old English form. When their President like an English Prime Minister, appeals from the tyranny of the existing Parliament to the "country," as we call it here, and claims to be the real representative of the law and the Constitution in the teeth of the adverse majority of popular representatives, he has a nation to appeal to that understands political action not only in theory, but by long and incessant practice. Granting to the full the excesses of popular extravagance into which the democracy of America are at times betrayed, it is impossible not to recognize in their conduct at the present moment a legitimate continuation of the spirit which for six hundred years has been the animating life of the nation from which they sprang, and to which it is still our happiness to belong. Their Prime Minister—to call the President a chief magistrate, according to the common phraseology, is absurd—their Prime Minister, like Pitt in the days of his great struggle with a hostile House of Commons, places before "the country" one single intelligible issue. Either the Southern States had a right to resist the Northern and to separate from them, or they had not the right. If they had the right, the North was guilty in attempting to coerce them. If they had not the right, they have never been for an instant without the pale of the Union, as States; and therefore, though now beaten, they must be treated as still within it. In no sense, the President urges, is there any question as to the guilt of individual Southerners. It is a question of the acts of the States, as such. Each individual Southerner is a member of the whole Union by virtue of his membership of some single State. You cannot therefore treat the acts of any individual as distinct from the State action which controlled his personal choice and liberty. Neither Jefferson Davis nor any other "rebel" rebelled as personally hostile to the Washington Government. He cannot, therefore, be condemned or forgiven apart from his position as an integral portion of the rebellious State which he served. Therefore, argues Mr. Johnson, I have nothing to do with the guilt of individual Southerners, or with the condition of the negroes, except so far as to take care that the decrees of the supreme power at Washington shall not be overruled by local intrigues. My business is with each Southern State, as a State. Let but a State give a *bona fide* pledge that it accepts that interpretation of State duties which has established itself as supreme in the war now ended, and I will treat it at once as a loyal State, and no despotic majority in Congress shall compel me to violate both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution by treating its individual members as traitors to our common country. Such is his argument, and the victory he has won, and in which the vast majority of the people are with him, is not only a tribute to the force of truth and reason, but is an illustration of the practical power of constitutionalism, when its essential principles have rooted themselves in an energetic and courageous people.

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* If a greater classification of sick is required than can be arranged for in five wards, a second building should be given.

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on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—Capital: Seventy-five Lacs of Rupees (£750,000) in 30,000 Shares of Rupees 250 (£25) each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.
Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhughwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.
London Bankers. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. Hotinguer & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Branches { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅜d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank, or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, [illegible] 1866. [illegible] Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with Unlimited [illegible] No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India. [illegible]

[illegible]

London Bankers.—The London Joint Stock Bank. Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai. [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. .. at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅞d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅞d.
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅝d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION. [illegible] Royal Charter. [illegible] WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO [illegible] (TWO [illegible] RUPEES).
[illegible] CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
[illegible] LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
[illegible] OF DIRECTORS.
[illegible] Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
[illegible] (Messrs. Grey and [illegible]
[illegible] Thomas Cardwell & Co., [illegible] Bombay).
CHARLES [illegible] FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " .. .. 5 "
" " 12 " .. .. 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

[illegible] London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the [illegible] at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
[illegible] 2s. 0¾d. "
[illegible] 2s. 0½d. "
[illegible] 2s. 0¼d. "
[illegible] 2s. 0¼d. "
[illegible] and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
[illegible] for the use of Travellers } 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED
[illegible] payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844. Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynee tal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0⅞d. "
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand .. at 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland .. .at. 1s. 11⅞d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ......at 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—[illegible]
Reserve Fund, £106,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1865-6.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq.	THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq.	JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.	DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
	WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1⅛d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 15/16d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50, 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
On demand do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0¼d. "
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0¼d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.	

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 0⅝d. "
Do. " Demand }
Do. Scotland " .... } 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Ireland " .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight................ 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 16th April 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight........................ 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 " "
12 " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital—1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each. (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight.. .. .... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " .. .. 2s. 0¾d. "
3 " .. .. 2s. 0½d. "
2 " .. .. 2s. 0½d. "
1 " .. .. 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand " .. .. 2s. 0d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. [illegible], Chief Manager.
[illegible] } Managers.
H. G. [illegible]
H. S. [illegible], Accountant.
A. H. [illegible], Assistant Accountant.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates for the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months certain ... ... 4 per cent.
6 ... ... 5 "
9 ... ... 6 "
12 ... ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्थान, चाइना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up...£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.. 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England, and London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—A large quantity of beautifully bound ALBUMS, to hold 50 or 100 Portraits.

Prices from Rs. 5 to Rs 15 each—CASH.

Up-country constituents will please say the price of the Album required, and how many Portraits it should contain, accompanying their order with a remittance, or postage stamps, when the Album will be sent, post free.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

WHISKEY BARRELS on a 4-wheel dray, best Argentine Silver Engine engraved, with bright Hoops, with bucket to match, for measuring the Whiskey.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, very fine tone, with Drum and Bell accompaniments, playing six and eight tunes, Rosewood or Walnutwood cases, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.
Rs. 10 each—Cash.
7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COPYING Presses, Letter and Foolscap sizes, with stand, copying books, water pan and rush, of paper, etc., copying ink complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. SOUNDY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected every day. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 12th April 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JUST LANDED, a fresh supply of Messrs. MORICE, COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, October Brew, in fine condition. Apply to
GREY & Co., In Liquidation.
Bombay, 6th April 1866.

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken.
Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz.
Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at " 30 do.
Samples at G. B. GLADDING,
Apollo Street, near High Court.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do. Do.	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	" 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	" 30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
" " 2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.'s Stocks of the above, although much diminished by the large and continued demand, still include the following:—
CHAMPAGNE, third quality. A wonderful Wine at the price (Rs. 26). It is recommended as thoroughly good and wholesome, to the many in this country, who, under medical advice, drink no Wine but Champagne.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, first and second qualities. Wines of unquestionable excellence.
AMONTILLADO SHERRY.—A small quantity of this exquisite fluid still available (Rs. 36.)
WHITE SEAL SHERRY.—The surprising quality of this, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s cheapest Sherry, will show consumers the class of Wines in which that House deals (Rs. 20.)
PORTS.—The quality of these Wines has afforded felicitation both to purchasers and sellers (Rs. 28 and Rs. 24.)
BRANDIES.—The stock of the Rs. 33 quality being small, Consumers are recommended the Yellow and White Seals (Rs. 28 and 22) which almost vie with the first in delicacy.
OLD-TOM, and the other Spirits are such as only Messrs. C. P. & Co. know how to select.
LIQUEURS.—These may be heard of from any connoisseur of this city.
Price list on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS. —10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal ...	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal ...	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied ...	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal ...	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal ...	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ...Rs.	34	0
Leoville ...	28	0
St. Julien ...	22	0
Medoc ...	16	9
Medoc Petit... ...	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F Geisler and Co... ...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry ...	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz ...	40	21
Sauterne, best ...	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ... ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality... ...	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe ...	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord ...	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case) ...	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL ...	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves) ...	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara ...	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)..	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg) ...	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.) ...	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe ...	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy ...	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters ...	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.
N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do. ...	40
Do. " a Crown ...	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..................	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown..............	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints.........	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..........	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown..................	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.........................	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal..............................	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal............................	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule...............................	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.............................	34
Do. Brand a Crown..............................	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal.................................	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts....................	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row. 20th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C.E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund ... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, furnished BUNGALOWS on Mahableshwur Hill, for the season. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large GODOWN in Apollo Street. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE in 5, Dockyard Lane, Mazagon, facing the sea, with Stable. Rent Rs. 70 per month. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a PLOT OF GROUND with covered Sheds, suitable for Stabling, Bullocks, &c., numbered 144, Girgaum Road.

For particulars apply at 20, Grant Road, opposite the Theatre.

TO BE LET, a comfortable HOUSE, No. 6, Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 11th April 1866.

TO LET, (from 1st May) an upper-storied BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, HOUSE No. 8, Church Gate Street; LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and EWART'S LODGE, at Matheran. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 21st March 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET (with immediate possession), 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.

TO LET, 7 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 125, 175, 200, 200, 225, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW at Kamballa, Warden Road, comprising 4 family bedrooms, 4 bath, dining and drawing-rooms; also two large extra rooms, garden, Vehar water, stabling for 8 horses and 5 carriages, ample servants' quarters. Rent reasonable. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, with Notes of the Cases upon it, decided in the late Sudder Court and in the present High Courts of Judicature in the three Presidencies; together with various Acts and Orders extending and adapting it to different Provinces: with an Appendix, containing the Act of Parliament and Letters Patent constituting the High Court at Calcutta, and the Indian Acts modifying the Code as applicable to the procedure of that Court, and a collection of Rules and Orders. By L. BROUGHTON, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister and Advocate of the High Court at Calcutta. Rupees 8.

Published by GEO. WYMAN & Co., 1 a, Hare Street

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Dangerous Diseases, —How many life-long maladies spring from neglecting trifling symptoms! The pimple, readily curable in the nursery, becomes, through carelessness, the irremediable torment of after life. With a knowledge of the curative powers of Holloway's Ointment and Pills those who fail to use them for extirpating the first seeds of hereditary ailments will have to bear the punishment resulting from their folly. Holloway's remedies will remove eruptions of the skin, scorbutic diseases, and scrofula, and heal every description of ulcer, sore, wound or abrasion. By the use of Holloway's excellent, speedy, and safe medicaments, much pain and immense expense will be saved, and a great benefit be conferred on the present and succeeding generations.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,493	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq.	A. Walker, Esq.
	Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.	Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq.	J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.
Bombay................. { TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah .... { ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee............... BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree .... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.
BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
15 " " Madapollams.
15 " " Jacconets.
10 " " T. Cloth.
AT 2 P. M.

A first-rate English-built Sociable complete, with a first class Arab Horse and Harness.

A very light Phaeton with a pair of very Serviceable and handsome little Deccan Ponies, with Silver Mounted Harness.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

Two beautiful Miniature Drawing-room Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, from a first class maker.
Bombay, 18th April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.
SALE OF BANK SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Pranlal Mathuradass, Agent,
Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at the Share Bazaar near the Chartered Mercantile Bank, at 2 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Shares, on account and at the risk of the undernamed parties, viz.:—
On account and risk of Cowasjee Sorabjee Patell:—
10 Shares of East India Bank, Nos. 8086 to 8090; 5626 to 5630.
15 Shares of Royal Bank, Nos. 22111 to 22120; 21751 to 21755.
10 New Issues of Royal Bank (receipt).
2 Shares of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, No. 7075 to 7076.
On account and risk of Hurrikissondass Davidass:—
25 Shares of Commercial Bank of India, Nos. 486 to 490; 2416 to 2455; 10042 to 10051.
On account and risk of Dolutram Jewanram:—
1 Share of Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, No. 1209.
1 Do. of Frere Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, No. 1732.
On account and risk of Gungadass Toolseedass:—
16½ Second Issues of the Royal Bank (receipt),
TERMS—CASH.

BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 16, Forbes Street.
AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT CUMBALLA HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence Cumballa Hill, the property of R. Hannay, Esq. (proceeding to Europe); the same consists of Plate, Plated, and Glassware, and Carved Furniture, the same consisting of a set of best flowered Arabic Pattern Glassware, Decanters, &c., a Green and Gold Dinner Set, a handsome Blue and Gilt Dessert Set for 18 persons, a Plate Chest completely furnished with every usual article by "Mappin Brothers," best Sheffield Plates, &c, Candlesticks, Liquor Frames, Salvers, Hotwater Plates, and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as a set of Dining Table for 30 persons, Sideboards, Cellerette, Chair, Screens, Hatstands, Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, double and single Wallshades, Plated 3 light Tucker's Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, Conversation, Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Easy and Priedieu Chairs, English Brussels Carpets, Chiffoniers, Book Cases, Whatnots, Sofa and Card Tables, handsome Carved Devonport Writing Table, Engravings in Maple and other Frames, Blackwood 4 post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Writing Tables, Glassdoor Cupboards, Wardrobes, Presses, Mahogany Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Iron Treasury Chest, Clocks, Timepieces, Dispense and Cooking Utensils, a few Books, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of),

An excellent C. Spring Canoe Barouche in good order, by the well known makers Lawrie and Marners, with a pair of very handsome Grey and Australian Horses, perfectly quiet and well accustomed to Hill Works, and a set of double Harness.

A nearly new Miniature Brougham by "Kesterton."

A first-rate Grey Arab Brougham Horse.

A pair of handsome Chesnut Arab Horse in good condition, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THE CONSIGNMENTS OF FIRST CLASS PARIS ROSEWOOD AND OAK, GILT, ORNAMENTAL, AND USEFUL FURNITURE, BRONZE STATUARY, VASES AND FIGURES, ROUND AND ALABASTER CLOCKS, AN ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS, BILLIARD TABLE, AND LAMPS, GARDEN FURNITURE, LARGE AND SMALL PIER GLASSES IN RICH GILT FRAMES, RICH ENGLISH OIL, FLOOR AND VELVET CARPETS, &c., &c.

On MONDAY the 23rd, and on TUESDAY the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, on each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large consignment of First-class Fancy Goods and Furniture, &c.; the same comprises Drawingroom, Fancy and Gilt Chairs, with carved backs of the newest designs, with Spring Seats, and covered with yellow Silk and Figured Worsted Damask, Easy, Montague, and Low Chairs, "Munich Pattern" Divan and Half-backed Couches with Spring Seats, and handsome Yellow, Green, and Figured Damask Mahogany Rocking Chairs, Console Tables with Marble Slabs and Mirrors, Canterbury Whatnots, Pendiments fitted with partitions for Music Top Drawers and Brass Railings, handsome large and small Pier Glasses and Mirrors in rich Gilt Frames, Bronze Fountains and Figures of various descriptions, Round and Alabaster Clocks, Ormolue Candlesticks under Glass Domes and Stands, a Magnificent 8 day Clock, showing the days of week, month, strikes the quarter on Bells, with Music, and Dancing Dolls, also Rising and Setting of the Moon, by "A. B. Savory and Sons," London, Rosewood Washhand Table with Closet and Marble Top, Writing Tables with Mirrors and Drawers, elegant Carved Gilt Ottomans with Green and Yellow Silk Damask and Spring Seats, handsome Presses with Plate Glass Doors and Drawers, Chiffoniers with Marble Tops, Sofa, Tables, an Oakwood Billiard Table complete with Balls, Cues, marking Board, &c., with Ormolue Lamp and Porcelain Reflectors, &c., English 4-posts and Bronze Bedsteads of different patterns and shapes, large and small Silvered Glass Globes of sizes on Iron Stands, Bronze Garden Benches and Chairs of various colours and patterns, Engravings in Gilt Frames, Handsome Painted large and small sized Bird Cages, Child's Perambulators with and without Horses, Gilt Mouldings, Rich Brussels Velvet Pile and Oil Floor Carpets, and Sundry Miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Tuesday the 17th instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction the valuable Household Furniture, Brougham, Horses, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of T. C. ANSTEY, Esq., (proceeding to Europe) at his residence, Malabar Hill.

The full particulars will appear hereafter.

AT 1 P. M.

2 Miniature Broughams (made to order) with a Grey Arab Horse, and set of Plated Mounted Harness.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses. &c.

A handsome Grey Riding Horse, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

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